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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. MASSILIA	5,026	G. W. Cockman.	26th July
ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Partis	2nd Aug
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard.....	9th "
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler...	16th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Partis	23rd "
* PENINSULAR..	5,287	T. Leigh.....	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler...	6th Sept.
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA ..	7,558	E. H. Gordon ...	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	27th "

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IMPERATRIX.....	V. Gutman ...	4,194	1st Oct. 190 .
IMPERATOR.....	C. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

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a b MARIA VALERIE.....	C. Bellen	4235	17th Aug
a NIPPON	Klausberger...	6500	25th Oct

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b Will call at Karachi.

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Bombay, 19th July, 1902.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS .	5 707	Dubuy-Fromy ...	31st July, 1902.
YARRA	4.255	Chasmonnel.....	28th Aug. 1902.
TONKIN.....	6,363	Schmitz	27th Sept. 1902.

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RESERVE FUND	£650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

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AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai,
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
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The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

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are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STAVEN,
Agent.

Bombay, Agency Elphinstone Circle.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs.	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (Invested in Govt. Paper)	,,	5,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: MEERUT.

BRANCHES: LUCKNOW, SIMLA, NAINI TAL BAREILLY, ALLAHABAD AND DELHI.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits on the following terms.—

Five per cent. per annum requiring eight or twelve months' notice of withdrawal.

3 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 3 ,,
4 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 5 ,,

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of depositing, or at any subsequent date.

The 3 per cent. Deposit is available on demand by the Bank's Bills on London.

Compound Interest is allowed on Deposits half-yearly, on which notice of withdrawal is not recorded.

If no instruction be given as to the appropriation of a Deposit noted for withdrawal, it will, on expiry of the term of notice, be re-deposited on the same terms. Notice of due date is not given by the Bank. The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off any of the above Deposits or of modifying the terms by giving one month's notice, either by public advertisement or private intimation.

Deposit receipts are, when desired, issued, payable, to "either or survivor."

The Bank grants and purchases Bills on London, Scotland, Ireland, and on all the principal towns in India.

Sterling Bills are issued at sight or for a term not exceeding four months after sight. Bills for amounts under £10 are only granted on demand.

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Government securities and other valuables are received for Safe Custody at a charge of ¼ per cent. to the declared value. The minimum fee is Re. 5.

Loan and Cash Credits are granted on approved personal and other security.

For further particulars apply to Agents or Undersigned.

R. WESTON,
Manager.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER.

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4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

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2 years at 5½ ,, ,,

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Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts

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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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5 and 6 pice per dram.

CHOLERA BOX with 12, 24, 30 and 48 phials of medicines, a dropper, camphor and a guide Rs. 2, 3, 3-10 and 5-5, respectively.

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The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N.-W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 1.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... £93 7-16 = — 5-16
2½ per cent. Rentes ..... £100 3-4 = unchanged
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... £100 = do.
2½ per cent. Govt. Securities ..... £84 15-16 = —1-16
Bar Silver in London ..... 24 3-8 = plus 1-16
Do. 2 months hence 24 3-16 = — 1-16
Do. New York ..... 52 7-8 = plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris. 25·15 1-2 = unchanged.
Berlin Cheques on London ..... 20·48 = —1-4
Do. New York ..... 4·27 7-8 = unchanged.
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. = do.
" Short London Bills 2 1-2 " = do.
" Indian Bank Bills 2 5-8 " = do.
3 months Fine Trade Bills 2 7-8 " = do.
6 Do. Do. 3 1-8 " = do.
Interest, day to day loans 2 1-8 " = —1-4
Do. 7 day market loans 2 1-4 " = unchanged.

The Bombay mails of 5th inst arrived at Brindisi to-day.

Metals, seeds, &c., unchanged.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 7,000. Spot 5 3-32. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports nil. Arrivals closed dull.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·54	4·47	4·33 plus 1	4·26 plus 1
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
4·23 plus 1	4·21 plus 1	4·20 plus 1	4·20 plus 1	4·19 plus 1

In New York—
Receipts at the Port ..... 1,000 Bales.
" Last year ..... 3,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ..... 1,000 "
" Continent ..... 5,000 "
Mid-Uplands 9 3-8
Futures, month of July ..... 8·77 plus 3
Do. do. Dec. ..... 7·86 plus 1
Coffee 5 1-4

In New Orleans—
Spot 9 1-16
Futures month of Sept. ..... 8·15 plus 1
Do. Dec. ..... 7·6—2

Closing tone steady.
Cotton total visible supply ..... 16,70,000 bales.
" of which is East Indian. 1,30,000 "
" Total stock in London ... 19,000 "
" Quantity in sight ..... 10,150,000 "

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 19th July, 1902 :—

Cotton	1,197 bales.
Wheat	1,957 cwts.
Linseed	859 "
Rapeseed	1,597 "
Gingellyseed	nil.
Poppyseed	194 "
Groundnuts	23 "
Castorseed	1,033 "
Rice	15,032 "
Myrabolams	97 "
Cottonseed	Nil.

Imports of Treasure ex s.s. Massilia from Londdon.

Gold Bullion	Rs. 161,280
Silver Bullion	" 955,603

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JULY 21.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.
Bank T. T. 1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand ..... 1s 3 15-16d to 1s 3 31-32
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. ... 1s 4 1-8d
Do 6 do do ... 1s 4 7-32d
French Francs 3 do do 169 1-4
Marks 3 do do 137 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight 129
Shanghai 30 " " 171 1-2
Japan 30 " " 151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—Tone Steady.
Cash 97-12
1st Settlement 97-11

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 6th February 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 17th July 3 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 10th July 3 do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June 4 do.

SEEDS,—
Linseed.—Tone Firm.
Ready } 8 7
Forward }
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready } 6 5
Do. Forward }
Yellow Cawnpore Ready } 6 12
do. Forward }
Yellow Guzerat, Ready } 7 5
do. Forward }
Poppyseed.—Tone firm.
Ready } 8 7
Forward }
Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready } ... ... 27 to 27 4.
Forward }

Liverpool opening telegram.
Tone—quiet.
Estimated sales 8,000
Total imports ..... Nil.

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·54	4·47	4·34	4·26
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March.
4·23	4·21	4·21	4·20
March-Apr.			
4·20			

COTTON.—The local market is quiet but steady The enquiry from the mills to day has been on a small scale, and but few purchases are reported. The Sutta market is abot half-rupee lower.

PORT TRUST LOAN.—Is reported in the bazaar to have been taken up in full. Tenders at Rs. 100 as. 10 receive in full and at Rs. 100 as. 9 thirty per cent.

SHARES—Steady.

Bank of Bombay	Rs. 1267 1-2
Manockjee Petit Mills	" 1,140
Tapty Valley Ilway	" 440

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 19th July, compared with the previous week :—

		LIABILITIES.
Public Deposits ...	Rs. 14,52,228	Decrease
Other Deposits	18,08,024	Increase
Credits Undrawn	2,38,981	Decrease
		ASSETS.
Government Securities ...	37,363	Increase
Oter Authorized Securities	4,404	Decrease
Credits on Securities ...	5,07,897	do.
Loans do.	1,12,609	Increase
Bills discounted & purchased	18,11 586	Decrease
Balance with other Banks	67,341	do.
Cash	23,61,112	Increase

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 30-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	100
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	84 15-16
Bar Silver	24 3 8

BANK OF BOMBAY

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 19th July, as compared with the statement of the 12th July :—

LIABILITIES	July 12. Rs.	July 19. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	32,3 ,707	30,15,,05
Public Deposits at Branches	29,60,658	28,70,932
Other Deposits	4,80,45,008	4,98,53,632
Post Bills	48,107	50,736
Credits undrawn	34,55,253	32,26,304
Rs.	7,76,99,715	7,78,19,809
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,14,47,898	114,85,236
Other authorized Securities	6,37,175	6,32,771
Credits on Govt. and other local Securities	91,77,895	86,69,998
Loans do. do. do.	1,36,19,682	1,39,32,594
Bills discounted and purchased	2,67,37,337	1,98,18,741
Dead stock	3,84,040	3,84,040
Stamps and Sundries	58,749	50,688
Balances with other Banks	3,84,120	3,16,772
Cash	1,94,09,833	2 14,61,945
Rs.	7,76,99 715	7,78,19,809

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting-teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentary and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup] is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

SHANNON.—June 29, at Bath, Robert James Shannon B. A. C. E., late Executive Engineer, Kolhapur, S. M. C. aged 57 years.

KEMP'S

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and bones carefully freed from fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per Jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 0-33a. Low water, 5-40m. 6-34a.

FOOTBALL.

Gymkhana vs. B. V. A.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day at 5 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan, and Australia per s.s. Tonkin, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m., to-morrow.

THEFT OF A MEDICAL CASE.—Mr. James Macdonald of the Scottish High School, Byculla, reported to the police on Sunday morning that an army regulation pocket instrument case of the value of Rs. 225, was stolen from a table in the drawing room some time during the 17th and 18th instant.

DR. R. G. BHANDARKERS FREE LIBRARY AND READING ROOM, GIRGAUM.—The hon. secretary acknowledges with thanks receipt of a sum of one thousand rupees from a generous donor for the purchase of religious books, etc., and also a copy of a daily paper for the use of the readers of the library.

THE LATE MR. CASSINATH VITHOBA.—In connection with the celebration of the first anniversary of the death of the late Mr. Cassinath Vithoba a very instructive sermon or "Hari Kirtan" was preached at his place last Saturday before a large gathering of educated Hindu gentlemen, the text of which was the war between the "Kavravas" and the "Pandavas".

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—The band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis, Bandmaster, to-day, commencing at 9 p.m. :—

March ..... "Old Folks at Home" ... Arr. by M. Fredilis
Overture ..... Masaniello ..... Auber
Valse ..... Rose ..... Margis
Selection ..... Olivette ..... Audran
Song ..... "Love could I only tell thee" ... Capel
Galop ..... Narren ..... Gung'l

SERIES OF ROGUERIES.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. D. B. Binning, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Murray placed one Narayan Kooshaba on five different charges of theft and criminal breach of trust in respect of copper pots, umbrellas, and several other articles of domestic use, on different occasions. Complainant, who was the solitary but the various owners of the articles stolen, accused was arrested by P. C. 1848." C. to whom he made certain statements. Upon those statements the property was recovered from different Marwaris to whom it was sold. Accused pleaded guilty to all the charges. The Magistrate remarked that he had committed five offences in a space of two months, and therefore he deserved to be sent to the Session for trial; but the Court taking a lenient view of his conduct, sentenced him to eleven days' rigorous imprisonment on each charge.

A MAGISTRATE'S IRREGULARITIES.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding at the High Court on Thursday, considered a reference from Mr. S. L. Batchelor, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in a case against Nagar Pursbotum and Dhula Abhujee, Mr. Raikes with Mr. Ratanlal appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The two accused were, in March last, convicted by Mr. W. O. Alcock, First Class Magistrate of Ahmedabad, No. 1 of using criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty, and No. 2 of abetment of the offence. First accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and second to a fine of Rs. 50, or in default three months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Batchelor, in making the reference to the High Court, pointed out irregularities in the Magistrate's proceedings which, in his opinion, appeared to vitiate the whole trial.

Mr. Justice Crowe, in disposing of the reference, said: This case has been referred to the High Court by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad under section 438, Criminal Procedure Code. The Sessions Judge has recorded his opinion that, on a full consideration of the whole case, of the manner, temper and method of the trial, and of the magistrate's similar work in the past, he entertains grave doubts whether the accused persons have had a fair and legal trial. Two affidavits made by the pleaders, who conducted the case before the first-class magistrate, were forwarded with the reference; and the magistrate was called upon to submit an explanation on the allegations contained therein. Mr. Raikes appeared before as on behalf of the accused: the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown. The chief irregularities alleged are, (1) that a charge was not drawn up by the magistrate and read over to the accused; (2) that the whole of the statement made by the accused was not recorded by the magistrate; and (3) that the magistrate did not examine any of the witnesses for the defence. With regard to the first allegations the magistrate is confident that he explained the charge to the accused before adjourning the case on the 6th March and that he called on them to furnish their list of witnesses, and this assurance we accept. As regards the second point, it is clear by the magistrate's own showing that he omitted to follow strictly the provisions of section 364 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which he require not only that every question put to the accused, and every answer shall be recorded in full, but also that the whole shall be made conformable to what the accused declares to be the truth, and that the magistrate shall certify that his examination of the accused contains a full account of the statement made by the accused. The rules laid down in section 364 are applicable to the examination of the accused under section 342. Lastly the course pursued by the magistrate in refusing to examine the witness Amratlal on the 18th March, though asked by the accused to do so, and though the witness was actually present in court, was altogether illegal and contrary to the provisions of section 257 of the Criminal Procedure Code. On a consideration of the facts of the case, it is clear that the magistrate was guilty of several irregularities, by which the prisoners have been prejudiced, and which have vitiated the trial. We must, therefore, reverse the conviction and sentence and direct the magistrate to retry the case according to law. The fine, if paid, to be refunded. We may observe that we think that the strictures which the Sessions Judge, in his order on the miscellaneous application, has passed on the conduct of the magistrate are unduly severe, and we deprecate his reference in that order to cases tried by the magistrate, which were not then before him.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1902.

1 There will be gun drill at Nesbit Lane Head-quarters, to day (Tuesday) and Thursday the 24th instant, at 5-45 p.m.

By Order,
J. W. HAWES, Lieut,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

POONA 2ND EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 26TH JULY, 1902.

Owners are reminded that 2nd entries close on Tuesday, 22nd July, 1902.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 19th July, 1902.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. M. B. Barbhaya presiding.

POSTPONEMENT OF IMPORTANT MATTERS

The President said, as previously arranged, the items on the agenda paper for consideration, were (1) the report from the Commissioner on the Inspector of the Stores, (2) an ad-interim report of the Committee on the present system and organization of municipal stores, and (3) the report of the Committee on the Commissioner's proposal to give an extra assistant to the Chief Accountant.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta had signified his intention to move a resolution embodying three items, which were of a cognate character.

The Municipal Commissioner said all three items were of considerable importance and as he was anxious to be present at the whole of the debate, he wished that the consideration of the question was postponed until the end of the July meeting. He was afraid he would have to leave the Corporation a little earlier to enable him to go to Agripada, where the new hospital was to be laid open that afternoon. As he would have to leave the meeting soon he hoped that Mr. Mehta, who was to move a resolution on the subject, would allow the matter to be postponed.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta having agreed to postpone the matter till Thursday next, the business on the July agenda was proceeded with.

WILD BIRDS PROTECTION ACT.

In accordance with a notice of motion Mr. E. H Aitken moved that a committee consisting of the members (named) be appointed to frame rules under the Wild Birds Protection Act of 1887 to prevent, the sale in Bombay of game or the skins or feathers of birds which had been caught or killed during their breeding season. He said there was one point connected with this wholesale destruction of wild birds, which affected every humane person, was that great many of these birds were caught or shot during their breeding season. This was sufficiently revolting to the feelings of any humane person, either Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsi or Christian. This wholesale destruction could be checked in two ways; first by legislating against the people who killed and collected these birds, and secondly by legislating in such a way as to put a stop to the sale of these birds during the breeding season. From time to time bales of feathers and plumage were exported from this Presidency to Europe and China; and it was now high time to frame rules to restrain the sale in Bombay of birds, which were brought in for consumption during the breeding season. The sale of feathers should also be stopped.

Mr. K. M. Shroff seconded the proposition, which was adopted.

JERRY BUILDINGS.

In accordance with a notice of motion, Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji moved "that in view of the recent collapse of houses at Grant Road and 5th Kamatipura Lane and of the persistent rumours as to the unstable nature of several other structures in these and other parts of the city, the Commissioner be requested to undertake for the present, an independent and careful survey of all such houses as have been erected in the districts of Grant Road including Tardeo and Sleator Roads, 5th Kamatipura Lane, and Khetwady during the last seven years and which may be considered unsafe for residential purposes. That the Commissioner be requested to submit an early report on the number of such houses examined and their stability or otherwise. That the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the necessary expenditure on the recommendation of the Standing Committee." He said the large number of buildings which had appeared like mushrooms on Grant Road, though the presented a fine appearance from outside, were all more or less shaky. These jerry structures must have been built with inferior materials and an independent inquiry was therefore necessary to ascertain whether those buildings had been erected in accordance with the Municipal bylaws.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji did not think the proposition would serve any useful purpose.

Dr. Katrak considered the inquiry asked to be instituted by the mover of the proposition, would be productive of good results. Since the outbreak of plague there had been an exodus of people in the northern parts of the city and to accommodate them a number of buildings had been erected. These buildings were said to have been shaky and for the safety of those residing in them it was absolutely necessary that the Commissioner should make inquiry about the stability of those structures.

Mr. Aitken sympathised with the intention of the proposition, which, however, he said, required to be amended to effect the object it had in view. The proposition did not state what buildings the Commissioner was to survey, and how he was to ascertain before his survey that certain buildings were unsafe. The effect of the proposition as it stood, was that the Commissioner should survey all the buildings. Again it was not likely that the officer who had passed a certain building, would come forward and say that it was a jerry building and had been passed by him. Mr. Aitken therefore thought the survey should be made by a special officer, but again the proposition did not authorise the Commissioner to appoint such an officer. The best thing, therefore, for the mover was to inculcate his proposition for some time and bring it forward again.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodar also opposed the motion.

Mr. J. B. Petit said there were many jerry-buildings in the town and in many cases the building by-laws must have been infringed. He therefore supported a proposition like one proposed by Dr. Jehangir right to be passed.

Mr. Jafferbhoy drew the attention of the members to section 154 of the Municipal Act which empowered the Commissioner to pull down unsafe and dangerous buildings. If in course of his survey the Commissioner were to condemn certain buildings, the Corporation would turn round and ask him why did he allow those dangerous structures to remain standing?

Dr. Master said the mover of the proposition was prepared to give a list of jerry building which were situated within a limited area. It would not therefore be an extensive survey, as stated by some of the members.

Mr. Rustom Cama doubted whether a resolution such as moved by Dr. Jehangir would empower the Commissioner to undertake such a work.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said the matter was most important and required careful consideration from the Corporation. It was said that there were jerry buildings in the city and that the Corporation was to blame for allowing such structures to be erected. It was important to find out the truth of such a statement; first for the safety of the population and secondly for the prestige of their administration. It was said that Municipality had no power to enter a house, but surely such a difficulty could be over come by obtaining the consent of the owners and the occupiers. It was said that the Corporation was responsible for allowing such structures to be erected, but the public should know that the Corporation had nothing to do with the building operations in the city, but it was their Executive who was responsible. There were certain matters in which the Corporation could not interfere, and the direct responsibility lay upon the Executive. Therefore if there were any jerry buildings in the city it was the Executive who had to bear the blame. The best course to be adopted under the circumstances Mr. Mehta thought, was to ask the Commissioner to report whether it was possible to carry on an independent survey as stated in the motion, and if not to state what reasonable power would be required for the purpose of securing such a survey. Mr. Mehta advised Dr. Jehangir to withdraw his proposition and to bring forward another at the next monthly meetings on the line suggested by him.

Mr. Hormusjee Vakil said the rumours regarding the existence of jerry-buildings in the city were well-founded. He sympathised with the proposition which, if it was possible to be practically carried out, should be passed.

Dr. Jehangir asked to be allowed to withdraw his motion. The permission was granted and the proposition was withdrawn.

GAMDEVI STREET.

On the motion of Dr. Dadachanji the following proposition was adopted:—"That the Commissioner be requested to report (a) Is it a fact that the ground below Gamdevi Street is chocked with water, gas or drainage pipes; (b) what are the relative positions of these underground pipes; and (c) whether there exists any danger of the pollution of the water by sewage and gas contamination".

The Corporation then adjourned till 3 p. m. on Thursday next.

REVOLT IN ZAMBESIA.

PORTUGUESE EXPEDITION AGAINST NATIVES.

AN "Express" telegram, dated Lourenco Marques, July 8, says:—Twelve thousand natives are in rebellion under Chief Canga, of the Barue tribe, in Zambesia. A thousand white and coloured troops left to-day in the cruiser for Chinde. They will be joined there by 3,000 Zambesia native troops. Ten thousand carriers are engaged.

Chinde lies at the mouth of the Zembesi River, a few miles north of Beira.

COUGHS RELIEVED INSTANTLY.—Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is a Safe and Reliable cure for Coughs, Cold, Asthma Bronchitis, Influenza, and all Lung Troubles. For the past 78 years it has been the popular remedy, always giving immediate relief. Purchasers of Powell's Balsam of Aniseed should be careful to see the well-known Trade-Mark, "Lion, Net and Mouse," on each wrapper. Of all Chemists and Stores.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 5th and 6th competitions took place on Saturday afternoon. The weather although fine was scarcely conducive to good shooting and only a few good scores were made. Next shoot on Saturday 26th inst., at 3-30 p.m. Distances as the tide may suit :—

	Score 500 yards.	Total.
Lieut A G Herbert, G I P Rv Vols	25	25a
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	24	24b
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles...	23	23c
Sergt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles.....	22	22
Ar Sergt W H Goodwin, Ox Light Infy ...	21	21
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P Rv Vols.....	21	21
Private G Miles, Ox Light Infy	20	20
Major T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	18	18
Lieut A P Goldney, G I P Rv Vols.....	17	17
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	17	17
Lce Sergt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	13	13
Asst Surgn R W Chitts, I M Dept	13	13
Capt H S Jacob, G I P Ry Vols.....	2	2d
Trooper D R Rutter. Bo Light Horse.....	0	2

a Handicapped 2 points winner of 1st Spoon.
b Handicapped 2 points. c Winner of 2nd Spoon.
d Handicapped Points (2) for M M Rifles and Carbine.

	Score 600 yards.	Total.
Sergt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	26	26a
Private G Miles, Ox Lt Infantry	26	26b
Major T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	23	23
Asst Surgn R W Chitts, I M Dept	18	18
Lieut A P Goldney, G I P Rv Vols	17	17
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	17	17
Volr C H Lillywhite, G I P Rv Vols	15	15
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	15	15
Ar Sergt W H Goodwin, Ox Lt Infantry ..	13	13
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles...	10	10
Lce Sergt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	10	10
Lieut A G Herbert, G I P Rv Vols	4	4
Trooper D R Rutter. Bo Lt Horse.....	0	3c
Capt H S Jacob, G I P Ry Vols.....	0	0

a Winner of 1st Spoon. b Winner of 2nd Spoon.
c Handicapped Points (3) for M H Rifles and Carbine.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 21.

Monday.—Pressure has changed irregularly in the Punjab and has fallen slighly in the east of the the United provinces where a shallow depression has formed. It has risen briskly in North Bengal, Assam and the greater part of Burma. The heaviest rain of the past 24 hours occurred in the North-West angle of the Bay and the Adjacent District. Saugor Island has received 7 1-2 inches, Chumbassa 3 1-2 inches, Gopalpur three and False Point, Sambalpur and Ranchi two. Rain has decreased in Burma and has been light generally in North East India. Showers have fallen in the Gangetic Plain and adjacent districts 'of Central India and light rain on the West Coast. Bareilly has received 2 1-2 inches, Bhama Gaya two and Sutna 1 1-2 inches. Skies are overcast and further rain is probable in the Gangetic plain and adjacent districts of Central India during, the next 24 hours.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Sirsa, Captain J. M. Tyrell, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein experienced moderate monsoon with heavy squalls of wind and rain and a westerly sea. The steamer Secunder, Captain C.W. Brebner, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Mauritius met with strong monsoon winds and a high sea to within 200 miles of the port, but no rain or squalls.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Secundra, Captain F. Drewing which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, had strong monsoon and a high sea with squally weather.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Farramatta, Captain F.J.Fox, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai via intermediate ports encountered moderate to fresh monsoon and light winds, with frequent rain squalls. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kola, Captain R. J. Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi experienced moderate monsoon and high South-West swell.

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs. Gaddam & Co. have received the following reports :—

JALGAINU JAMODI, JULY 20.

The weather continues dry and clear. The break in the weather is being taken advantage of in pushing on the jowari sowing and the cotton plants standing are progressing advantageously.

DONDAICHE, JULY 20.

The weather keeps cloudy with no rain but sunshine at intervals from yesterday.

AMRAOTI, JULY 20.

No rain fall yesterday. The clear weather which is prevailing now is very favourable for the growing crops.

AKOT, JULY 19.

Since yesterday the weather has been cloudy and 16 cents of rain fell last night. The sky is pretty clear to-day and it looks like clearing up.

The plants are progressing nicely and will grow rapidly if dry weather continues for a week or 10 days.

KHAMGAUM, JULY 19.

It has ceased raining from this morning. Day before yesterday's fall ganged yesterday morning 2 inches, and yesterday night ganged 1 inch and 21 cents this morning.

We do not require rain for a week or 10 days. The jowari sowings which are suspended cannot be commenced for 3 or 4 days until the wet fields are dry. Cotton plants are doing well but they want fine weather to encourage their growth. The weather has somewhat cleared to-day.

BHOWNUGGUR, JULY 19.

Our weather for the last two days has been fair and cloudy at intervals, and not a cent of rain has fallen. Sowing operations are nearly over both here and in the district. District reports continue favourable. A break in the weather for a fortnight or so is supposed to be beneficial.

WADWAN, JULY 20.

Rain is absolutely wanted in some parts of Jhalawad districts as the late rainfall was partial. In the northern and western villages sowing is being pushed on.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

Akot.—Letter dated July 18th :—Rainfall 2·18 inches. Weather is rainy and windy, and shows signs of further rain.

Sheogaon.—Letter dated July 19th—Last night rainfall of 8 cents. Weather sunny with passing clouds.

Beawar.—Letter dated July 19th—Last night rainfall of 1·67 inches. Weather cloudy and unsettled. Rains reported in the districts.

Jaipur had yesterday a rainfall of 20 cents Kekri. Rainfall 1·25 inches. Weather cloudy.

Bhuswal.—Letter dated July 20th—Lest Friday rainfall of 50 cents, since then weather is clear.

Jalgaon,—Letter dated July 19th—Sufficient rain has fallen. Sowing operations of Cotton have already been finished. Weather is favourable to the crop.

Malkapur,—Letter dated July 19th—Rainfall of 32 cents. Weather is cloudy and unsettled.

Dhamangaon,—Letter dated July 19th—Rainfall 65 cents. Weather is cloudy and unsettled.

Bhavnagar.—Telegraphs on July 21st—Weather is cloudy and unsettled. We expect rain.

Wudhwan—More rain required badly. Sowing is delayed owing to drought.

Jubbulpore—Telegraphs on July 21st—Raiofall 70 cents. Raining since.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 21ST JULY.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hissar.—Looks like rain. More rain wanted generally. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Teal-seed being sown.

Delhi.—Rain general over district. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing begun.

Cawnpore.—Rain general over district. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton sowing making good progres.

Amraoti.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaum.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Dhulia.—Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Jalgaum.—Looks like clearing up. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Cotton plants flourishing. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Looks like clearing up. Break needed generally. Cotton plants on high ground flourishing; plants in low-lying fields damaged. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton sowing begun in some places.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Unusually hot. Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton sowing making good progress except Botad, Vanpur and Wathwan Districts, where rainfall is insufficient.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Hubli.—Weather clearing. Sowing begun.

Bellary.—More rain wanted generally. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplade,	Fort.	Colaba.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	17 77	24 43	22 24	22 52
Monday, 21st July	0 33	0 29	0 15	0 32
Total.....	18 10	24 73	22 39	23 44
Total fall to July 21st 1901	53 75	45 68	48 79	42 64
Total fall to July 21st 1900	32 56	31 42	30 98	31 35

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL,

(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	20	64
July 26th, from 6 a.m. to 6 am	0	13
July 21st do do	0	30
Total.....	21	07

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 21ST OF JULY, 1902.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore.....	29·306	WNW	4	104·9	88·9	54	...	1·35	—4·66
Sirsa.....	29·449	SE	6	95·8	79·1	61	...	5·15	+·8
Delhi	29·491	WNW	2	88·2	81·0	77	...	14·11	×4·21
Agra.....	29·502	Calm	1	89·0	79·4	81	0·36	6·88	—3·39
Cawnpore ...	29·503	NNW	10	86·3	78·1	93	0 18	3·94	—8·40
Allahabad ...	29·463	NNE	15	84·6	76·3	93	0·24	40·19	—3·80
Jhansi	29·556	SSW	5	88·2	78·6	96	...	12 25	—1·71
Jacobabad ...	29·434	SE	4	111·8	85·5	81	...	0·27	—0·68
Karachi	29·562	WSW	18	84·9	82·2	74	...	3·39	+0·39
Jeypore	29·562	W	6	91·2	79·1	70	...	4·85	—3·71
Ajmere	29·561	W	14	89·4	78·6	78	...	4·85	—3·00
Deesa	29·623	SSW	19	100·0	81·1	71	...	1·09	—7·14
Ahmedabad.	29·652	SW	7	98·7	80·6	74	...	3·27	—10·95
Bhuj.....	29·611	W	..	93·3	80·9	77	...	2·83	—3·19
Jamnagar ...	29·639	WSW	21	94·5	80·2	72	...	1·42	—9·24
Dwarka	29·637	WSW	20	87·4	81·3	85	...	6·20	
Rajkot	29·55	W	19	97·9	77·6	73	...	0·98	—13·09
Showmag ar Para.....	29·678	SW	16	99·1	79·3	68	...	4·16	—3·45
Veraval	29·677	WSW	20	86·1	81·8	90	...	7·56	—1·48
Neemuch ..	29·642	SW	19	90·0	75·5	82	...	3·00	—2·62
Indore	29·680	WNW	12	89·3	74·1	81	0·03	11·55	—0·97
Saugor.....	29·598	W	12	85·9	73·1	88	0·49	10·31	—1·71
Jubulpore...	29·603	WNW	8

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"*" All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1902.

THE FATAL FALL OF A HOUSE.

THE long, exhaustive and skilfully conducted inquiry into the circumstances attending the fall of a house in Kamatipura, whereby three persons lost their lives, on the 28th ultimo, was closed on Saturday last. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deaths were accidental. They do not appear to have been inclined to express any opinion as to whether the owner of the building or the Municipal Executive which allowed him to carry out his alterations, were culpable, though the Coroner did not fail to explain to the jurors that if they thought anyone was guilty of negligence it was for them to say so; and he also intimated that they must be fully persuaded culpable negligence was present before he could put any man on his trial. Their duty was very clearly laid down, and the jurors doubtless acted according to their lights. At the same time we regret that in such enquiries the friends of the deceased are not legally represented or that Government does not think fit to depute counsel to assist in bringing responsibility home to individuals. Accidents of the kind are far more numerous than ought to be possible. It was not for the Coroner and his jury to go further than they did in this case. Mr. Byrne left no stone unturned in his attempt to get the person whose negligence or worse led to the accident. But the only expert evidence before him was that of more or less interested persons, and no disinterested architect or builder seems to have been sent over to inspect and report upon the fallen building, in the way the Coroner's surgeon is instructed to examine a body in every case of a suspicious death. The building which collapsed was formerly a two-storeyed house with an attic, and during the prevalence of the plague in 1897—when plague was efficiently and vigorously dealt with—it was condemned. From that time it appears it remained vacant, until two years ago, when the present owner bought it and decided to improve it. To do so he proposed to raise it. He did not, however, obtain sanction from the Municipality to proceed with the scheme until a year ago, when he commenced operations with a considerable amount of old material. The loft, or attic, was pulled down, the front wall was demolished to the plinth, and a new one raised, but the side wall as well as the back portion were kept intact, and over these two additional floors were erected, converting the old structure of two storeys into a building of four. During the operations a brick-layer was fixing up an air-trough over a down-pipe, and with a crowbar was making holes in one of the old walls. He struck twice, and found he was hitting a beam, so he thought it best to hand the crowbar to another man and have the hole made from the inside. The crowbar had hardly left his hand when the wall collapsed, with the fatal results already known.

At the inquest Mr. Byrne called the Executive Engineer, Municipality, Khan Bahadur Murzban, whose evidence though enlightening the jury as to the cause of the collapse, did not say much for the precautions taken by his Department for the supervision of building operations or for ensuring the construction of safe, substantial houses within Municipal limits. Mr. Murzban "surveyed the ruins, looked into the plans and made various inquiries". He "thought the proposed plans could have been safely carried out on the hypothesis that the construction of the old wall was good—he meant both materially and in workmanship". Then are we to take it that at the time the officials of the department of which Mr. Murzban is the head, recommended the approval of the plans on that hypothesis and on that hypothesis only? If it had been known, said he, that the posts in the old structure were rotten, the building of the superstructure should have been designed differently. Plans showing proposed alterations were sent in to the Municipal Engineer, and they were duly approved. Was it because they looked all right on paper and did not propose to raise the building to a height disproportionate to the width of the street. Are we not entitled to ask that something more than this shall be done? How came it that sanction to add two storeys to a house was given without the posts in the old structure being examined? Surely it ought not to be possible for plans to be carried through the office of the Municipal Engineer until that official, or some responsible Assistant, has been satisfied that the building will bear the superstructure which is proposed to be added to it. Mr. Murzban said that he had it on information that the posts in the walls were not visible, and in that circumstance it could not have been ascertained if they were sound or not "unless they were got at for the purpose"—a fairly obvious fact. He thought a prudent man would have ascertained if the woodwork were sound or not, an opinion with which we are fully in agreement, whether Mr. Murzban was referring to the men in his own department, who recommended the giving of sanction, or the men in the builder's employment who set at work to put up a superstructure on an insecure foundation. Then again, if we read Mr. Murzban's evidence correctly, the original building was not carried out in accordance with original plans. When he was looking at the building he did not see any posts which looked like the posts designed in the plans. The witness may, or may not, have referred to the plans of the original building, but assuming that he did, how did it come that the plans were not followed? Is it possible for a builder to send in and get plans passed, and then to be able to put up a structure differing in any material particular? Does not Mr. Murzban's evidence, if it means anything, amount to an admission that the check supposed to be exercised by his department in building operations in Bombay is practically a myth?

On the evidence, as recorded, it may not be right to have expected the jury to arrive at any other conclusion than that they did, but we should have been glad to see them express an opinion as to the desirability of calling in an independent surveyor and practical builders who might probably have succeeded in throwing sufficient light on the working of the Municipal Engineer's Department to enable that officer to put his finger on points requiring attention and to institute such reforms as would render it impossible for a builder, no matter how skilful or unskilful, no matter how honest or dishonest, to put up any structure varying in important or unimportant particulars from the plans as passed, or to obtain sanction to put up a superstructure, as in this case, we must of necessity believe, without the Municipal Executive or even the builder ascertaining whether the lower walls could bear it. We must have something more on which to double the height of a house than hypothesis which every engineer and every builder knows is the most flimsy of all foundations. Mr. Nolan, the police officer in charge of the inquiry, asked Mr. Murzban whether it was not the duty of the owner who was also the builder to ascertain whether an old foundation was strong enough to bear the superstructure. "Yes", replied Mr. Murzban, and further in reply to a question by the Coroner he added: "The responsibility of construction in such a case rests on the owner and not on the Municipality, unless the latter is positively of opinion that the building is unsafe." And how can the Municipality be positively of opinion that the building is unsafe unless in the first place it examines the walls on which the superstructure is to be erected?

AUSTRALIA'S FINANCES.

On the 30th of June, Australia concluded her first year of Federation. On the first of July, Sir George Turner, the Federal Treasurer, published a statement of the finances of the Commonwealth during that period. This is an instance of official expedition, which it is refreshing to discover. It betrays a very proper anxiety on the part of those who have been responsible for the conduct of the Federation to see how the experiment has fared. It is not at all likely that there will be much complaint as to the Expenditure of the year, for with the exception of Queensland, the sums which the individual States have been called upon to pay for the maintenance of the Commonwealth, have been well within the limits to which they pledged themselves when the Commonwealth was formed. As compared with Sir George Turner's revised estimates there has been an increase of revenue to the extent of £186,000, and a decrease in the expenditure to the extent of £333,000. This has enabled him to give back to the States £519,000 more than he anticipated he would be able to give. In fact, in all cases except that of Queensland, the Commonwealth has taken only about two-thirds of the sum it could claim if it were proposed to limit Federal Expenditure (as has been suggested) to one-fourth of the collections in the individual States. Those who were fearful, therefore, of the cost of Federation, would be pleasantly surprised on reading Sir George Turner's figures. As has been mentioned, Queensland does not come out of the ordeal so freely. Federation has cost her considerably more than other States. As a matter of fact Queensland in a Federal sense has spent more than she earned by £30,000. This, however, is easily explainable. The postal revenue for Queensland amounted to £315,000 but the expenditure for the Postal Department totalled £ 425,000 a deficit of £ 110,000. From time to time special expenditure of this kind will no doubt give the Federal balance sheet an inequitable appearance, but it is neither fair nor correct to say, as a Melbourne paper insinuates, that Queensland has lost over the transactions. New expenditure, that is to say expenditure arising directly out of the maintenance of the Federation, is given in Sir George Turner's statistics as £343,600. It is, however, pointed out, that the real cost of federation was only £220,000, because the larger total included various items which were not entirely contingent upon the new state of affairs. For instance £25,000 was spent upon the purchase of rifles, £20,000 on the administration of New Guinea, £13,000 on the Royal reception, £15,000 in Coronation festivities, £10,000 on a special grant to the Governor-General and £40,000 on loan works erected out of revenue. When it is considered that the £220,000 covers the cost of the Federal Parliament, the salaries of the ministers and newly created officials, it is certainly a very moderate outlay. Divided amongst six States it is not an appalling sum. Australia indeed has reason, at any rate so far as the financial aspect of the question is concerned, to be perfectly satisfied with the result of the first year of her existence as a Federated Commonwealth.

SANITATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE annual Sanitary Report of the Central Provinces indicates that a great deal of excellent work was accomplished last year. Of large schemes for the improvement of sanitation there was the enlargement of the storage reservoir at Ambagheri, a work which was begun during the famine. The project was undertaken to avert a water famine from Nagpur and was successfully carried through. As part of a general scheme of drainage, work was carried out by the municipalities of Nagpur and Jubulpore. Rural sanitation, says the Chief Commissioner, receives due attention and a Bill to amend the Village Sanitation Act has just been introduced at the Viceroy's Legislative Council. The Chief Commissioner finds little to complain of in regard to the observance of health measures, but in the registration of vital statistics there is need for improvement in the reporting of births. Reference is made in the report to the successful conference on Malaria which was held at Nagpur, but action upon its results is deferred pending the appearance of the official account of the conference. One of the most interesting features of the report has reference to the results achieved in the treatment of snake bites by Dr. Calmette's anti-venine serum. Fifty-four cases were treated with the serum but the Civil Surgeons have furnished reports regarding only thirty-six of them. Of these latter thirty-one recovered and five died. Two of the fatal cases were from bites by snakes identified as daboia in regard to which Captain Lamb of the Bombay Research Laboratory has stated that experiments show that Dr. Calmette's serum is of no avail whatever. In the other three fatal cases the snakes were not identified and in two of these instances it is certain that the prescribed dose of serum was not administered to the patient. The general results of the anti-venine treatment, however, afford very gratifying evidence of the value of Dr. Calmette's serum and should encourage its general recognition by the natives as a reliable remedy for snake bite.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CENSUS.

MR. R. E. ENTHOVEN, I. C. S., yesterday issued his report on the Census of the Bombay Presidency. He asserts, without fear of contradiction—which no one we fancy will attempt,—that no census was ever carried out under such favourable conditions as those which prevailed in this Presidency last year. When King David numbered the people, he had not such an unsatisfactory time as Mr. Enthoven—so that gentleman finds in comparing notes—notwithstanding that the children of Israel fully believed the Divine displeasure which fell upon them was the result of the curious persistence of census officers in asking questions apparently designed merely to annoy peaceful citizens, and acted accordingly. Mr. Enthoven makes passing reference to the regular enumerations of the Roman empire and of the device of the Raja of Lombock, and after a good preliminary canter through the Near East and Far South-East, he settles down to work in the Bombay Presidency to dilate upon the famine, the like of which has not been known in the memory of the oldest inhabitant of Guzarat, whose identity, by the way, Mr. Enthoven's report doubtless reveals. The results of his operations show that the population of the Presidency has decreased by a million and-a-half instead of increasing by three millions as was anticipated, a state of things which is attributed to plague and famine, and representing "an amount of silent suffering and distress not unjustly to be described as deplorable." As the most notable features of the report, to which we shall refer at greater length on some future occasion, Mr. Enthoven mentions a considerable decrease in the population of the Presidency proper, and of its feudatory states, a large increase in the population of Sind, a substantial decrease in the number of Christians, a great decrease in the proportion of the population afflicted with insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness and leprosy, and a remarkable increase in the factory population.

HIS Excellency Lord Northcote, Governor of Bombay, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Poona to open the Adams Wylie Hospital at Agripada. His Excellency was accompanied by Colonel Richard Owen, Military Secretary; Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, Private Secretary; Colonel Croley, R.A.M.C., Medical Officer, and Captain J. G. Grieg and Captain Crawford, Aides-de-Camp. The arrival was private. A few officials assembled at the Victoria Terminus to meet the Governor, amongst those present being: General Sir James Willcocks, Commanding the Bombay District; Mr. H. G. Gell, the Commissioner of Police; the Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses; Mr. E. Gray, Collector of Bombay and Mr. Hurkiseondas Mowjee. His Excellency travelled by the Poona Express which was in charge of Mr. T. J. Ford, Superintendent of Police. After shaking hands with those present, Lord Northcote drove to the Secretariat, where his Excellency put up during the day. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon his Excellency performed the ceremony of opening the Adamed Wylie Hospital for the Poor at, Agripada and returned to Poona from the Byculla station last night by the 11 o'clock train.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia, with the outward Mails of the 11th instant left Aden at 5 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

IT is understood that Sir George Luck is likely to be Umpire-in-Chief at the coming Delhi manœuvres.

THE report that Lord Kitchener arrives in India in November has not been confirmed officially but it has been understood for some time past at Simla that he is likely to arrive early in the cold weather.

COLONEL RICHARD OWEN and Captain Crawford, who accompanied Lord Northcote to Bombay yesterday morning, left last night by the Jubulpur train in connection with the Coronation Durbar.

THE tenders for the Bombay Port Trust 13½ lakhs loan aggregated Rs. 33 lakhs of which Rs. 27½ lakhs were at and over 100 9-16.

THE wheat harvest in the Kabul district is said to have turned out well, and good reports have also been received from Herat and Afghan Turkistan.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 28th June 1902, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1901 of 145,360 maunds and Rs. 51,973 in the earnings.

IT is reported that the people of Kafiristan are showing signs of restlessness and that the local Afghan officials have warned the military authorities of impending trouble. The Governor of Jellalabad started for Asmar on the 6th instant.

THERE has been an increase of 17,923 in the numbers of famine relief in British territory, where the total now stands at 320,297, and a decrease of 24,774 in Native States, where the present total is 1,67,365. Bombay Presidency accounts for nearly all the increase.

AN order has been issued that 1,000 Boer burghers who have signed the declaration of allegiance are to be shipped from Bombay to South Africa at the end of this week; but as it is impossible to arrange for transport at such short notice the position is that the order will be carried out at the earliest possible moment.

THE latest Frontier rumour is that the Nawab of Dir and the Khan of Nawagai intend to unite their forces and invade Upper Swat. There are, however, no signs so far of any gathering at Dir, whence the expedition would start. The tribesmen of Upper Swat are said to be guarding the passes west of their valley.

A Chungking (Szechuan) despatch dated June 23, says:—The news is confirmed of the massacre at Yunghsien of a preacher and nine converts belonging to the American Methodist Mission. An insurrection has broken out in Tzechow sub-Prefecture. The officials are quite helpless, and matters there are getting very serious.

THERE is some reason, says the "Straits Times" to believe in a rumour current among the Dyaks of Sarawak just now that negotiations are progressing between the Rajah of Sarawak and his over-lord the Sultan of Brunei with regard to the latter handing the remainder of his dominions to the Rajah in exchange for an annual allowance of 60,000 dollars, a sum equivalent to about £5,000.

IN consequence of the large interest held by the Portuguese Government in the many churches and chapels of Southern India, the Government of Lisbon has resolved upon having a paid Consul in Madras to attend to the many requirements of the consulate. Hitherto the appointment has been honorary. A similar state of affairs exists at Singapore, where Portuguese interests have always been in the hands of some other consulate.

THE NATURE OF VOLCANOES.

A DESCENT INTO A CRATER.

THIS is the subject of a most entertaining article by Dr. N. S. Shaler, Professor of Geology in Harvard University, which appears in the current number of the "North American Review". Dr. Shaler is one of the very few men who have had the temerity to descend the crater of a volcano when it was in active eruption, He performed this feat during a slight eruption of Vesuvius in 1882. He writes:—

In company with my stout porter, who earned his wage by keeping his agreement to beat off his fellows who swarmed about, I gained the edge of the crater, with no other inconvenience than that which came from the violent shaking of the cone in the successive explosions, and from the strong gale which carried the ejected fragments of lava towards Pompeii. Once on the margin of the crater, with my face protected by a paper mask, it was possible for me to look down into the pit and to see, perhaps, nearer to the seat of an eruption than any other geologist has had a chance to do. The conditions were not favourable for careful observation. The heat was almost unendurable, and the air at times so charged with steam and sulphurous fumes as to be suffocating. Moreover, at most of the successive explosions I was thrown backwards down the ash-covered slope, before I had a chance to note just what happened; yet the effort was not altogether fruitless, for I beheld certain features which threw light on the processes of an eruption. These features I will now describe.

The pit of the crater was several hundred feet in diameter and one or two hundred feet deep; there being nothing in view that would serve as a scale for measurement, its size could not be well determined. The inner slopes of the cavity led down, in the manner of a funnel, to a well-like shaft, about sixty feet in diameter, which descended nearly vertically. The upper part of the funnel was not hot enough to glow, but about the lower third it was of a dull red heat, and thence downward of a brighter hue, until in the vertical shaft, it glowed like the eye of a furnace. About four or five times a minute this shaft, usually empty, was partly filled with white, very fluid, hot lava, apparently as fluid as water, which rushed swiftly upward until it occupied the lower part of the crater to the depth of forty feet or more. Then the whirling pool swelled like a huge bubble which burst open, so that the broken masses of lava were driven upwards as if shot from the mouth of a cannon. The action was very swift, so that from the time the lava came in sight in the shaft, perhaps fifty feet below the base of the funnel to the instant of the explosion was not more than three seconds. As soon as the discharge occurred, the lava not blown out fell back out of sight into the depths of the shaft.

Although, as before remarked, it was not possible narrowly to observe just what occurred at the moment of the successive explosions, for the reason that the shocks generally threw me away from the edge, some of them being less intense than others, I managed to get a sufficiently clear view of the process. It was evident that the explosion was due to the escape of gas or vapour at a very high tension. At the moment of explosion, the cavity below the rent surface was apparent. The impelling vapour was at first perfectly transparent; in a moment, however, it took on a steel-gray hue, and in a second or two had the whitish colour of steam. As the cloud swept about me, it was perfectly evident that it was the vapour of water with which some sulphurous gas and probably some chlorine and other gases. In four or five seconds the strong air currents due to the heat and the gale of wind drove the steam out of the pit, so that all parts of it were clearly visible. I reckoned the speed of ascent of the fragments that were cast upward as at least four hundred feet a second. The time that elapsed between the bursting of the bubble and the crash of the falling masses on the further side of the cone indicated that they rose to the height of more than fifteen hundred feet above the point of discharge. My observations at the crater were [illegible] interrupted by a lull in the gale which had made them possible. Masses of the lava, some of them as large as nail kegs, began to fall near me, so that I had to retreat, and that speedily. My valient porter objected to my haste, saying that there was no grave danger, for the chunks of lava were soft!

THE THEORY OF VOLCANOES.

Dr. Shaler's theory of volcanoes is, that they are occasioned by steam, the water absorbed by various means from the sea, or lakes, or surface drainage becoming heated in contact with the molten matter below the earth's crust. He says:—

"All that was visible in the crater when this slight but instructive eruption came bore out the supposition that the motive power of volcanic outbursts is steam. Much else that could be seen was to the same effect. Thus, as the fragments of lava, whirled up at each explosion, swept through the air, their surfaces cooled, so that when they came back to the ground they had a darkened crust. As they burst open at the moment of contact with the earth, they visibly ejected steam. A small stream of lava flowing from the cone poured forth steam from every part of its surface. As the fragments sent up by the explosion rose in the air they were enveloped in cloud of steam, which, as it drifted away, yielded a little rain.

It is to be borne in mind that, when extremely heated rocks containing water are penetrated by a fault, the expanding steam will force the whole mass in movement towards the place of escape—as in the instance of dough, where the yeast fermentation produces gas, the material creeps in the direction of least resistance. When the rocks start on their enforced journey they are probably solid, kept in that state by the vast pressure of the beds above them, but as they arrive near the surface they become softened, and finally, it may be, as liquid as molten glass. The evidence goes to show that the lavas and ashes which are poured from the greater volcanoes are often derived from locations hundreds of miles away from the vent by which they escape. Thus while the materials thrown out by Aetna have probably amounted to a bulk of more than a thousand cubic miles, the foundations of the cone have gradually risen since ejections began, until now its base is some hundred feet higher than at the beginning. This clearly indicates the remote derivation of the erupted matter.

As regards Martinique and St. Vincent, the conclusions drawn by the Professor are as follows:

While the accident appears to have been in a geological sense relatively unimportant, the position of the town in relation to the cone, the neighbourhood of sea which barred flight, and the somewhat unusual swiftness in the development of the outbreak, combined to make it a very great calamity.

There are certain lessons to be drawn from the disasters of Martinique and St. Vincent. The first of these is that the neighbourhood of a volcano that has been so recently in eruption as to retain its shape in a well-preserved state, is not a fit place for a city or other important seat of man's endeavours. The second concerns the importance of systematic and extended observations of volcanoes, with a view to an effective foretelling of approaching eruptions. So far, observations of this nature have been limited and imperfect. There is reason to believe that it will neither be difficult nor costly to obtain data such as would have spared the thousands who died in the recent disasters. It is clearly not in the power of man to prevent the activity of volcanoes, as he well may the vastly more destructive plagues of war and disease; but he may, by his understanding, lessen the evils they inflict, as he does those of the hurricane or the earthquake. It is well to note, however, that the calamities which may thus be avoided, though in their nature appalling, constitute but an insignificant part of the sum of death and destruction that comes to man. Though this earth beneath our feet is the seat of titanic forces, it deals gently with its living tenants—far more gently than they with one another. That life is here as the result of at least a hundred million years of uninterupted progress, shows that the interference of the powers of the under-earth with the course of life has not been serious.

MR. Carnegie, writing to Mr. D. A. Thomas, M.P., has offered to provide £6,000 for library buildings at Merthyr Tydvil in consideration of sites being given, and the whole of the revenue being devoted to the purchase of books. Mr. Carnegie says he is induced to do this because of his indebtedness to the Welsh element in America, many of whom have rendered him service. The Welsh, he says, are a great people. He brackets them with the Scotch.

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITAIN AND ITALY.

APPROVAL OF LORD LANSDOWNE'S SPEECH.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The Italian press mainly approves of Lord Lansdowne's speech which is regarded as satisfactory.

AFFAIRS AT ZANZIBAR.

ARRIVAL OF A BRITISH SQUADRON.

The British Cape Squadron consisting of seven ships has arrived at Zanzibar.

MONUMENT FOR DELHI.

MEMORIAL TO MUTINY HEROES.

A London firm has been commissioned to execute a granite monument for the Cemetery at Delhi with the portraits of their Majesties and of Queen Victoria carved on the sides, and an inscription in commemoration of the Delhi heroes of the Mutiny.

ASIATICS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ATTITUDE OF MINE-OWNERS.

At a meeting of the Johannesburg Chamber of Mines, the President of the Native Labour Association strongly deprecated the importation of Asiatics.

THE INDIAN TROOPS IN LONDON.

REVIEW BY THE KING.

THE VISIT TO MANCHESTER.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The King after the Coronation will privately review the Indian troops, who leave for India on the 13th August.

The visit of the Indian Contingent to Manchester will be made the occasion of an imposing trip down the Thames. Guides will accompany the troops to Lilbury where they will proceed to Manchester by sea.

NEW CARGO SERVICE TO THE CAPE.

TO DEFEAT THE SHIPPING RING.

Messrs. Houston and Co., started on the 20th instant a new fortnightly cargo service from Middlesbro', Glasgow, and Liverpool to South Africa, cutting the rates of the Shipping Ring.

THE "SILVER KING" DEAD.

Mr. John W. Mackay, the "Silver King", has died in London.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 21.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Arabia, with [illegible] mails of the 11th instant, left here for Bombay at 5 p. m. yesterday.

THE NEW INDIAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 21.

An "Indian Daily News" special cablegram dated London, the 20th instant, says :—

Lord Kitchener is keen on coming to India as soon as possible, and has already made the following appointments on his staff :—Colonel Hubert Hamilton Military Secretary ; Lieutenant-Colonel Birdwood, Interpreter ; A.-D.-C.'s, Major Menker, Coldstreams ; Captain Brooke, 9th Lancers, and Captain Maxwell, Bengal Lancers.

THE KING AT COWES.

VISIT OF THE PORTUGUESE MINISTER.

The "Indian Daily News" London correspondent states :—

The Portuguese Minister, the Marquis De Soveral, is with the King at Cowes.

AUSTRALIA AND IMPERIAL REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Barton, the Federal Premier, has stated that at the present moment the Australian Colonies are not desirous of being represented in the Imperial Parliament.

CALCUTTA FREE FROM PLAGUE

CALCUTTA, JULY 21.

Calcutta was free from plague on Sunday.

H. T. PENTAKOTA FROM CHINA.

The Transport Pentakota arrived from China with 6th Punjab Infantry and details.

CALCUTTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORATION.

CAPITAL TO BE INCREASED.

The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation is preparing to meet all demands for electric current which may be made on it.

Its capital is to be raised to half-a-million pounds sterling, and out of the further £300,000 thus provided, new shares to the extent of £100,000 are to be issued at once.

THE IRISH VICEROYALTY.

In connection with the Irish Viceroyalty the names of the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Pembroke, and the Earl of Dudley are mentioned.

THE REPATRIATION OF THE BOERS.

MADRAS, JULY 21.

The thousand boers to be repatriated immediately comprise 638 from Kaity, 144 from Trichinopoly, 38 from Bellary, and 180 from Bombay Command. The Boers will be sent as soon as possible.

TRANSPORT ENGLISHMAN.

GOES INTO DOCK TO BE REFITTED.

WILL CARRY BOER PRISONERS TO SOUTH AFRICA.

SIMLA, JULY 21.

The transport Englishman arrived last Saturday at Bombay where she will be docked and refitted for conveyance to South Africa of the first batch of repatriated prisoners of war. These prisoners are to be mainly selected from the camp in the Nilgheris and will include those from Satara.

Passage by road and rail to embarkation port will be granted to ex-prisoners of war who are prepared to pay their own sea passage to Africa or elsewhere, or who may be provided with passages from India by their respective consulates.

BAGGAGE ALLOWANCE TO BOER PRISONERS.

Boer prisoners under repatriation will be granted one maund free baggage by land and sea for each officer and a half maund for each private.

EXTENSION OF GRASS AND DAIRY FARMS.

In view of the contemplated extension of the grass and dairy farms, Government have sanctioned application to all commands of detention allowances for subordinates hitherto granted only in the Punjab and Bengal.

ORDNANCE SUPPLIES FOR CHINA.

Ordnance supplies for one year are to be despatched for troops in China.

RUMOURS OF UNREST IN KAFIRISTAN MEREST BAZAAR GOSSIP.

NO CONFIRMATION FROM RELIABLE AUTHORITIES.

The rumours to which currency is given by the "Pioneer", of unrest in Kafiristan and an impending invasion of Upper Swat by Chiefs of Dir and Nawagai appear to be the merest bazaar gossip and receive no confirmation from reports of reliable authorities on the frontier.

THE VACANCY IN THE CABINET.

SUCCESSION OF NAMES.

CALCUTTA, JULY 21.

An "Englishman" London special cablegram, dated the 19th, states that a continuous succession of names is being brought forward in connection with the vacancy in the Cabinet due to the resignation of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

In well-informed circles it is believed that either Mr. Brodrick or the Rt. Hon. James W. Lowther will succeed to the Treasury. In case the former exent, Mr. Wyndham may probably go to the War Office.

NEW INDIAN COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

ARRIVAL AT COLOMBO.

COLOMBO, JULY 20

Admiral Drury arrived last evening by the s. s. Britannia from London, and hoists his flag on H. M. S. Highflyer on Tuesday,

Admiral Bosanquet leaves for England on the 24th instant by the s. s. Omrah.

COLLISION ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

COURT OF ENQUIRY TO BE HELD AT LANOWLI.

POONA, JULY 20.

A Court of Inquiry, consisting of Mr. Marston, District Engineer, Mr. Dewey, District Traffic Superintendent, and Mr. McNeill, District Loco-Superintendent, will assemble to-morrow at Lanowli to open an inquiry into the cause of the collision Mr. Foard, Superintendent, Railway Police, and the first-class magistrate of Wadgaon will also be present on behalf of the Government.

It is stated that if the Bombay train reached the crossing a few seconds later there would have been a fearful catastrophe, and would have crashed into the middle of the Poona train, but the two engines reached the point of intersection at the same moment and so averted the danger. The shock was so severe that many of the carriages were shifted bodily some feet off their iron frames Connell's engine, brake-van, road-van, and horse-box sent from Poona were derailed.

Mr. Dewey happened to be in the Bombay train and was roused by the shock. He got out of the carriage to superintend the work. Fortunately there was no rain.

The following are the Bombay people who received injuries :—

Abdul Sareh Mahomed and Sait Abdul Gega, both were merchants. There were some passengers from Poona, the rest from Lucknow and other parts

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect, via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Bolama interrupted.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the Indian Frontier.
Cable Saint Jacques Haiphong interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted. Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Land communication with Annam and Tonkin is restored on one line.
Communication with Burma restored on two direct wires.
Private telegrams for Columbia except Colon Panama and Buenaventura cannot be accepted and until further notice.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 21st July, 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	21	2	—	—	—
Teheran	21	2	25 p.m.	—	17
Suez	21	2	50 p.m.	—	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 21st July, 1902.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	50	0	9
„ Karachi	0	16	0	4
„ Madras	0	23	0	2

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 21.

Colonel Kempster, A. A. D. C., leaves Ootacamund to-morrow. As Colonel Fenton does not join appointed at once, Colonel Forbes will act.

Colonel Kelly, R. E., has assumed command of Quetta District vice General Hart on three months' leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomerry Campbell, 40th Field Battery, is posted on promotion to Indian Establishment.

Except in special cases, officers serving or who have served in South Africa and who come up for promotion will be exempted from passing the usual promotion examination. When, for special reasons, exception is not made, promotion will be provisional on passing.

The Government of India have decided to appoint two committees annually, each consisting of three officers and a veterinary officer, to purchase respectively, Arab and Australian sires for Imperial horse breeding. Recommendations for these committees will be made by the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department.

The Government of India have approved Major S. G. Radcliffe's proceeding to Russia via Vladivostock.

Captain Arthur, Third Bombay Light Infantry, has been granted extension of sick leave pending retirement. It has been decided that the rules admitting of privilege leave being combined with furlough having been applied to the Civil Services not as an extra leave concession but merely to reduce the frequency of transfers, it cannot be made applicable to officers of the Indian Marine in order to improve their leave pay.

A notification will shortly appear in the General Orders making the rule allowing an adjutant to retain his appointment on promotion to the rank of 3rd or 4th squadron or double company commander applicable also to quartermasters. In connection with the question of Munshis for the hill depots and standing camps, it has been decided not to refill these appointments in Madras and Bombay Commands, and to limit them in the Punjab and Bengal to localities where the number of details aggregates over five hundred.

An indent has gone home for thirteen more .303 Maxim machine guns for India.

Second-Lieut. W. F Harnett, of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, has been granted three months' extension of leave at Home.

Major-General Sir Alfred Gaselee does not now return to India until 26th December next.

Colonel Graves, now commanding Ferozpore, succeeds Brigadier-General Dening as permanent Colonel on Staff.

Major-General Henry, Quartermaster General in India, leaves Simla for Delhi on the 26th instant on inspection in connection with the arrangements for the Coronation Durbar.

Sir Alfred Gaselee is granted an extension of leave till the 26th December.

The 9th Gurkhas have been warned to proceed to China.

Colonel Graves, Officiating on the Staff, Ferozepore is confirmed as a Colonel on the Staff from 31st July, vice Brigadier-General Dening, appointed to the permanent Command of a Second Class District.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, JULY 19.—Caulfield, Major, Beng, 2nd Border Regt, for leave from Bareilly.
Reisbouse, Lt. Beng, 2nd Border Regt, for leave from Bareilly.
Marriott, Lt, Beng L. Fusiliers, on duty from Portsmouth.
Baily, Lt, Beng, R.H., A. on leave from Lucknow,
Carrell, Major, Beng, Norfolk Regt., on leave from Dum Dum.
[illegible]
Argles Capt, Beng. 17th Rajputs, on leave from Wano.
Rivett-Carnac, Lt Col, Beng., 8th Lancers, from leave from England.
Hawkins, Lt Col. Beng, 1st Brahmans, from leave from England.
Carey, Capt, Beng., 28th P.I. on leave from Delhi.
Cotterill, Capt, Beng, 28th P. I., on leave from Delhi.
Rivett-Carnac, Lt., Punj, 16th Lancers, on leave from Jhelum.
Browley, Lt, Punj, R.A., to join to England.
Green, Lt, Bo, 2nd Lancers, on leave from Deesa.
Gabriel, Lt, Bo., A. S. C., on duty from Woolwich
Baugh, Major, Bo., 5th L. I., off furlough from England.
Davis, Capt, Punj, 2nd Sussex Regt., from leave from England.
Burton, Lt., Ms., 6th Inft, on furl., from Nowgong.
Cocks, Major, Ms., R. A. M. C., on leave from Madras.
Reid, Lt. Col., Ms., Staff, on leave from Secundrabad,
Watson, Lt., Ms., 21st Pioneers, on leave from Secundrabad.
DEPARTURES, JULY. 19—Watson, Lt., Ms., 21s Pioneer. on leave to England.
Burton, Lt., Ms., 6th Inft., on leave to England.
Reid, Lt. Col., Ms., Staff., on leave to England.
Cocks, Major, Ms., R. A. M. C. on leave to England.
Grant, Lt., Bo., 26th Baluch Regt., on leave to England.
Green, Lt., Bo., 2nd Lancers, on leave to England
Gabriel, Lt., Bo., attached York Lancers Regt., on duty to Mhow,
Caulfield, Major, Beng. Border Regt, on leave to England.
Reisbouse, Lt., Beng, Border Regt., on leave to England.
Bailey, Lt., Beng, R. H. A., on leave to England.
Cotterill, Capt., Beng, 28th P. I., on leave to England.
Carry, Capt., Beng, 28th P.I., on leave to England.
Gordon, Col, XV Hussars, on completion of Command to England.
Argles, Capt., Beng, 17th Rajputs, on leave to England.
Rivett-Carnac, Lt.-Col., Beng, 8th Lancers, from leave to Bareilly.
Hawkins, Lt.-Col., Beng, 1st Brahmans, from leave to Allahabad.
Marriott, Lt., Beng, L. Fus., to join to Jubbulpore.
Durrant, Vety Lieutenant, Punj. A, V.D., on leave to England
Rivett.-Carnac, Lt. Punj. 16th Lancers, on leave
Davis Capt., Punjab, R. Sussex Regiment, from leave, to Meeanmir.
Griffiths, Lieutenant Colonel, Punjab, I. M. S., on furlough to England.

RETURN OF BOER PRISONERS TO SOUTH AFRICA.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Safari, Captain H. Tepe, which sailes to-day for Zanzibar, etc., conveys eighteen Boer prisoners of war to Delagoa Bay, en route to their respective native places. They came to Bombay from different Boer camps in India and have paid their own passages. They obtained the necessary permits from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

The following are their names :—

J. M. Titler, J. P. Visser, J. D. Villiers, C. J. Ward' D. P. Hattingh, M. W. Siechert, A, J. M, Joubert' W. J. Boths, A. J. Boths, F. Du Preez, E. R. Vanschalkwyk, H. G. Boles, D. Joubert, J, Coob, Le Clus, Vels, Vandermerwee, and Roberts.

According to the London correspondent of a Mid land paper, some of the Palace officials are not particularly respectful in the way of their allusions to the distinguished dusky visitors of whom they have charge. The following is said to be a true story : A coachman wearing the Royal livery went up to another of the fraternity, and was overheard to inquire "I say, Harthur, "ave you seen my bloomin' nigger?' "No, James," was the reply. "Ave you lost 'im ?' "Evans only knows, but I'aven't seen 'im for 'alf-an-hour." The conversation was conducted with entire gravity, and the first coachman went off solemnly to look further afield for the dusky guest of the Empire, who, I may explain, was a coloured grandee, accustomed to move about in his own country with great splendour and pomp.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE KING'S DINNER TO THE POOR.

INTENSE ENTHUSIASM.

LONDON, 6th July.—The King's dinners to the poor were tendered yesterday. Five hundred and sixty thousand persons were entertained. The Prince and Princess of Wales in the morning visited Fulham, where 14,000 were seated. The tables extended over a distance of two-and-a-half miles. In the afternoon the Prince and Princess visited the King's poor guests in the east end of London. The Duke and Duchess of Fife, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Prince and Princess Christian of Denmark, Princess Christian of Schleswig Holstein, and the Duchess of Albany, visited other centres. The morning bulletin regarding the King's condition was read to the assembled guests, who received the good news with intense enthusiasm. The King, in a message addressed to the Lord Mayor of London, expressed regret that his illness prevented him from attending the dinners, and the hope that his guests were enjoying themselves and passing a happy day. Concerts and other entertainments were provided for the guests, their entertainers including Madame Albani, Madame Nordica and the principal variety artistes of London. The King was greatly gratified at the success which attended the dinners and particularly with the kind reception given by his guests to the news that he was out of danger.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S GIFT TO PRINCE EDWARD OF WALES.

London, 5th July.—The school children of Paddington, including all creeds, have presented H. R. H. Prince Edward of Wales, the heir of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, with a gold replica of the Coronation cup which, to-day, is to be given to each guest at the King dinner to the poor.

THE INDIA OFFICE RECEPTION.

Over 20 van-loads of palms, ferns, and flowering plants were yesterday taken into the India Office, which is being completely transformed. A beautiful fountain will plash among the mass of foliage, dusky warriors in the splendour of glowing silks will throng the marble corridors, and not the least remarkable of the things provided for the delight of the Princes will be the night sky, which has been fixed over the hall. The illusion is worthy of "The Arabian Nights". Under the glass roof of the courtyard, measuring 65ft. by 160ft., there is a stretch of canvas painted by a distinguished artist with a gauzy of a thousand stars, astronomically correct. The centre of each star is perforated with a tiny hole, through which shine the rays from an exceedingly powerful light placed between the canvas and the roof. Each star thus twinkles with its own particular ray of light. Again, lest these scintillations be too crude, other lamps have been fixed below the canvas so as to cast their light upwards and temper the brilliance from above. By this means it is hoped to achieve such a realistic approximation to the Oriental firmament as to gratify the princely eyes.

A HOSPITAL FETE.

THE MAORIS WAR DANCE.

London, 5th July.—The Maoris in London performed a "Haka," or war dance, yesterday, in connection with the Botanical Gardens Fete, in aid of St. George's Hospital. The exhibition was greatly appreciated, Mr. Seddon, the New Zealand Premier, was present.

TESTING A TORPEDO DESTROYER.

SUBJECTED TO SEVERE TRIALS.

A torpedo destroyer has been subjected to a series of novel sagging and hogging strains in the Portsmouth dockyard. The objects of these [illegible] by which several of this class of vessels have, from time to time, been disabled.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

LORD SELBORNE'S PROPOSALS.

THE AUSTRALIAN NAVAL AGREEMENT

At the Colonial Conference yesterday, Lord Selborne proposed an extension of the existing Naval agreement, under the Imperial Defence Act, between Great Britain and Australia and New Zealand in regard to the auxiliary squadron. He suggested that provision be made for the substitution of modern and stronger vessels for those now constituting the squadron in consideration of which the contracting Colonies should pay a moderately increased contribution. It is understood that the total charge to the contributing Colonies under Lord Selborne's proposals would amount to about £200,000 a year as against £126,000 a year, the amount now paid. The Premiers were pleased with the Admiralty's proposals which they considered reasonable. No counter proposals were submitted, though Sir Edmund Barton guardedly suggested the application of the Australian contributions to the creating of the nucleus of a Colonial Navy. Others present objected to this suggestion, on the grounds that such a plan would prove too costly and the vessels would soon be obsolete. Mr. Seddon strongly supported an extension of the existing agreement. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, the Premier of Cape Colony, favoured a plan by which the Colonial contributions would be applied to the direct needs of the Imperial Navy. This proposal aroused no enthusiasm. Sir John Forrest's views were decidedly more Imperialistic than those expressed by Sir Edmund Barton, who was restrained by financial considerations.

No Resolution was adopted.

COL. CAMERON AND THE WAR OFFICE.

A BREACH OF DISCIPLINE.

It appears that the breach of discipline by Colonel Cameron, on Tuesday last, in finding fault with his superior officer, General Trotter, for ordering the Australian troops to move on the Horse Guards' parade prior to the Coronation Review, caused considerable indignation at the War Office. Sir John Forrest, the Australian Minister for Defence, has however, succeeded in appeasing the officials' wrath. Consequently, no further action will be taken against Colonel Cameron.

THE FIRE AT DELAGOA BAY.

LARGE STOCK OF FODDER DESTROYED.

London, July 5th.—The British stores of hay, oats, and compressed forage at Delagoa Bay have been destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at £500,000. The stores were not insured.

EX-TRANSVAAL SECRETARY.

London, July, 5th.—Mr. Reitz, formerly State Secretary of the Transvaal, has decided to settle in Sumatra.

THE ACCUMULATION OF WEALTH.

SPEECH BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

London, July 5th.—President Roosevelt speaking yesterday at Pittsburg, urged the importance of exercising foresight and commonsense in legislating to prevent the evils arising from the accumulation of great individual, and especially of great corporate, fortunes. Both, rightly used, were of immense benefit to the nation, while rash or invidious legislation was calculated to shake the country to its foundations.

An exhibition of antique plate and jewels opened at St. James's Court, Buckingham Gate, and is said to be the finest collection of plate belonging to private individuals ever brought together. Many of the greatest families in Great Britain have lent the most valuable pieces in their possession. The Dukes of Rutland, Portland, Beaufort, Northumberland, Abercorn, and Newcastle. Lords Ancaster, Wilton, Powis, Middleton, Sir Samuel Montague Mr. Pierpont Morgan, and many others are largely represented. The jewel room is a remarkable sight in itself. This exhibition has been arranged by a small group of American ladies connected with the "American Court" at Coronation Bazaar, presided over by Mrs. Choate and Mrs. Adair, and including Cora, Countess of Stafford, Mrs. Walter Burns, Mrs. L. V. Harcourt, and Mrs. Wilton Phips. They have been much aided in their efforts by such experts as Colonel Lyons, Mr. Starkie Gardner, Mr. Wilfred Cripps, and Mr. Percy Macquoid.

A NEW HOSPITAL AT AGRIPADA.

MRS. ADAMS WYLIE'S PHILANTHROPY.

H. E. LORD NORTHCOTE PERFORMS THE OPENING CEREMONY.

His Excellency Lord Northcote, the Governor of Bombay, was present yesterday afternoon at a pleasing ceremonial, the opening of the Adams Wylie Memorial Hospital, which is the commemoration of much patient and philanthropic labour on the part of Mrs. Adams Wylie and several other generous citizens of Bombay. When the famine in Kathiawar and Guzarat drove into Bombay the starving population of those unfortunate districts of the Presidency, as many of them as could be accommodated were cared for in a building in Grant Road, which had been formerly used as an hospital, Mrs. Adams Wylie, assisted by a number of Bombay medical men, very generously undertook the control of this hospital, but the building very soon proved too small. By the kindness of Rao Bahadur Narayen T. Vaidya, the work of the Grant Road Hospital was subsequently carried on in the Hindu Fever Hospital in Charni Road. Throughout all the vicissitudes of the famine Mrs. Adams Wylie applied herself earnestly to her philanthropic labours, but eventually she had to seek change and rest in England. On her return to this country she announced her desire to build a hospital in memory of her husband, Dr. Adams Wylie who died on active service in South Africa. An appeal was made to the Improvement Trust for land in another part of Bombay, but unfortunately Mrs. Adams Wylie's request could not be acceded to. Finally she obtained the site on which the hospital now stands at Agripada, and she at once commenced to build. The hospital has been erected at a cost of Rs. 27,000, and this expenditure along with Rs. 4,000 —the cost of the furnishing of the wards, Mrs. Adams Wylie has herself borne. Money is now needed for the maintenance of the hospital. Several of Bombay's more wealthy citizens have come forward with subscriptions. His Excellency the Governor himself gave Rs. 500 yesterday at the opening ceremony. The money which the committee have in hand at present and which is the remnant of a generous contribution from the Famine Fund, will be sufficient to meet the needs of the hospital up to the end of October—after that the institution will have to rely on the generosity of the public. An appeal has been made to the Corporation for an annual subscription, and considering the nature of the hospital and the work it will do, no doubt that body will respond very generously. The hospital consists of three wards—a large room containing fifty beds and two smaller ones which will each accommodate twenty-five patients.

His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Mr. Du Boulay, his Private Secretary and Capt. Grigg as A.-D.-C. arrived at the hospital at about half-past five o'clock last evening. He was met at the entrance of the institution by Mrs. Adams Wylie, Mr. Sheppard, the Municipal Commissioner and several gentlemen, who have associated themselves prominently with the effort.

Among those present were Dr. Dimmock, Mr. J. McDonald, Principal Macmillan, Mr. Durnford, Mr. H. S. Reed, Mr. W. Rebsch, Prince Samatsinghji of Palitana, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Readymony, Sir Balchandra Krishna, Mr. Nawabzada Nasrula Khan, Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Mr. S. K. Nariman, Mr. Fazulbhay Visram, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Mr. Vithaldas D. Thakersey, Mr. Damoder G. Sudhadvala, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. Narotum Morarji Goculdas, Mr. and Mrs. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. Cowasji Hormasji, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtula, Dr. T. B. Nariman, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. M. H. Mucksa, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. E. R. Khote, Mr. Jagmohondas Vandravandas; and Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya.

HISTORY OF THE HOSPITAL.

When his Excellency the Governor had taken his seat on the dais, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Municipal Commissioner, said :

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen.—On behalf of the Committee of the Adams Wylie Hospital and on behalf of Mrs. Wylie herself, I have much pleasure in welcoming your Excellency here to-day and in thanking your Excellency for the kindness and consideration which have prompted your Excellency to spend nearly a whole day in the [illegible] to bless new buildings. As your Excellency is, I think, aware, this Hospital is the outcome of an effort which was made by my predecessor, Mr. Harvey, to provide in a satisfactory manner for the sick and infirm among the famine-stricken poor who two years ago flocked into Bombay from their drought-stricken homes in Kathiawar and Guzarat. These unwelcome and starving immigrants attracted to Bombay by rumours of the city's wealth and reports of the generosity of its inhabitants, soon added appreciably to the sickness and mortality in town, and being without any home in which to take refuge, many lay sick along the roadsides and many died in the streets. To cope with this evil the Municipal Commissioner, with the help of the Commissioner of police and a number of philanthropic native gentlemen—notably Mr. Damodar Govardhandas—arranged for a camp to which the immigrants could be taken pending restoration to their home; and for the sick and suffering a hospital was arranged for in the buildings of an older hospital situated in Grant Road. The management of this hospital was placed in the capable hands of Mrs. Adams Wylie assisted by the best available local medical talent, and the number of patients which at first was only 16 rapidly rose to 115, a number which was maintained till well into the hot weather. The condition of the patients when admitted to the hospital may be gauged from the fact that the mortality in the first few months was as high as 30 per cent. in spite of all the efforts of the hospital staff. Well, your Excellency, this hospital was maintained in the Grant Road buildings until the end of the hot weather, and was then moved to Charni Road where the large accomodation available in the Hindu Fever Hospital was kindly placed at our disposal by Rao Bahadur Narayen T. Vaidya, the Head of the Hindu Committee, Mrs. Adams Wylie continued to nurse the sick and to control the whole working of the hospital throughout the rains of 1901, and again the following hot weather when her unremitting labour necessitated a hurried visit to Europe for change and rest.

On her return from England Mrs. Adams Wylie decided to erect at her own expense a hospital in memory of her husband, the late Dr. Adams Wylie, who died at Bloemfontein, whilst on active service, and whose sympathy with the poor is still remembered in Bombay. She had much difficulty in finding a suitable site and finally decided to apply to be Improvement Trust who have allotted her here on the Agripada Estate an area of land sufficient for her requirements.

AN APPEAL FOR HELP.

Mrs. Adams Wylie only obtained this site late in the hot weather, and her energy and determination are well exemplified in the speed with which these useful buildings have been brought to completion. On your Excellency declaring them open, the patients at Charni Road will be transferred here without delay. Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, I hope this desirable transformation takes place, we shall have to take earnest thought as to the morrow and to appeal to the wealthy, to the philanthropic, and to those who sympathise with poverty and distress to come forward with donations and subscriptions to provide the funds necessary for the up-keep of this hospital. We have been fortunate so far in having during the past two years obtained the sympathetic assistance of the Famine Relief Fund of his Presidency, the Committee of which, recognising that no famine stricken persons could have a stronger claim upon the fund than whom famine forced to part from their homes and country and came starving to Bombay. The large sum of Rs. 20,00 has been granted us by this Fund, the last instalment paid a month or two coinciding with the winding up of the Famine Fund. Thanks to the great administrative capacity of Mr. Wylie, these allotments made to her hospital have been most economically expended. Besides personally attending to every patient in her hospital, Mrs. Wylie has supervised and controlled with the most scrupulous care the purchase and issue of the necessary supplies and has seen that the prices paid have been the lowest possible. As a result I have still in hands to be used for the purposes of the hospital a sum of money which I hope will suffice till the end of October next to meet all our requirements. After that we must look to the local public, and I hope that the words of encouragement which we hope your Excellency will speak, will appeal to those who have money, to subscribe liberally towards this deserving object. Mrs. Wylie has appealed to the Municipality of this city, and I am very hopeful that that body will decide to contribute liberally to the annual expenditure, but the contribution to be expected from this source will not be sufficient, and we earnestly hope that we shall not appeal in vain to the public of Bombay in whom charity towards the poor is a deep-rooted institution, and whose wealth is perhaps greater than that of any other part of India. I now respectfully request your Excellency to declare these buildings open.

Lord Northcote, who was received with applause, then rose and said :—Ladies and Gentlemen, it is a real pleasure to me to be here if the fact of my attendance at this meeting in any way promotes the success of this Hospital. If upon this occasion I say but little of the lady, to whose untiring energies its foundation is principally due, I wish to make it clear that my omission to discharge a task that would have been a very grateful one to perform is due to what I understand to be Mrs. Adams Wylie's particular wishes.

(Concluded on page 6.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

BRITISH TRADE WITH PALESTINE.

IMPORTS IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

THE AMERICAN COAL STRIKE.

LONDON, JULY 4.

There are one or two very interesting points discussed in Mr. Consul Dickson's report from Palestine, which has just been published. Compared with the year 1900 there was a considerable increase in both the exports and imports, the total value in 1901 having amounted to £703,945, as against £647,355 in 1900. On the whole, the report states that trade was satisfactory. Attention may be drawn to the increased importation of oil engines, which are now being universally used in the orange gardens for irrigation purposes. Last year 47 of these engines, of the approximate value of £4,700, were brought into the country, and a German firm has for some time past been successful, through the efforts of commercial travellers, in disposing of several of these engines among garden proprietors. It would seem however that oil engines of British make, some of which have already been imported into Palestine, are preferred to the German article, and manufacturers at home would do well to study the matter, as there is a prospect of a growing demand for such engines, should the orange trade with Europe continue to prosperds it has hitherto done. The trade with the United Kingdom, compared with that with other countries, was in fairly satisfactory condition, and showed no signs of diminishing in 1901. There was a decrease in the exports to the United Kingdom compared with the previous year, but the imports showed an increase of 5·3 per cent. whereas there was a decrease in the imports from France of 13 per cent. in those from Italy of 34·9 per cent. and in the imports from Germany of 27 per cent. The number of German steam vessels that called at Jaffa during the year 1901 was 24, of a total tonnage of 36,256 tons, compared with 15 vessels and 22,353 tons in 1900. By an arrangement with the different railway companies in Germany, the Deutsche Levant Linie Company are now able to convey goods from any part of Germany via Hamburg to the Levant at reduced rates. The result is that goods from the interior of Germany, which formerly used to be shipped at Trieste and other ports on the Mediterranean, are now brought direct to the East by the vessels of this Company, and there has been an increase of over 50 per cent. in the returns of German shipping at Jaffa during 1901. It is very obvious that British trade in the Holy Land needs pushing.

A despatch from H. M. Commissioner and Consul-General at Zomba states that the amount of land under cultivation in the British Central Africa Protectorate by Europeans is not very great, and owing to the low price of coffee, planters and farmers are laying out as little money as possible. But in the event of a rise in the price of coffee, or should the endeavours of some of the planters at Zomba to open a tobacco market in South Africa prove successful, there is no doubt that there would be an increased market for the more simple descriptions of agricultural implements. Practically no agricultural implements made locally are in use in the country, and very few native hoes are now made. Up till lately only coffee pulpers were imported, but recently harrows, ploughs, cultivators, and traction engines have arrived, the last being, as yet, used solely for transport purposes. It is said that any improved types of labour-saving machinery for agricultural purposes, such as machinery suitable for clearing weeds from coffee gardens, and suitable types of engines for taking heavy gradients and soft roads would be likely to sell there if properly put before the users. As regards [illegible] have at present been introduced, and these are believed to have been of Scotch make. The classes of machinery not at present in use in the country which would be likely to sell there if properly put before the users are stated to be corn mills and a good class of pumps, also cheap and effective well sinkers.

The increasing recognition of the value of aluminium, which is, of course, obtained principally from bauxite, a mineral consisting chiefly of alumina, or oxide of aluminium and oxide of iron, lends interest to the existence of bauxite in New South Wales. In 1890 it was recognised by Mr. Jaquet, State Geological Surveyor, at Wingello, about a hundred miles south of Sydney. Almost simultaneously it was detected in extensive deposits in the Inverell and Emmaville districts, in the northern part of the State. At Emmaville, Professor David found that twelve square miles of country were covered by deposits of laterite or volcanic ash, from a few feet up to forty feet in thickness, and this material now proves to be bauxite and wocheinite, for it occurs both in the pisolitic and massive forms. In the Inverell district, also, it is now known to occupy very considerable areas. In colour the New South Wales bauxite varies from pale yellow to deep red. Near Inverell it has been extensively used for making roads, with very satisfactory results, its value in the production of aluminium being unknown at the time. Only the bauxite deposits near Emmaville have been officially mapped out as yet ; nor has there been anything in the shape of a systematic examination of those whose existence in the State has so far been ascertained. In view of the many directions in which the use of aluminium is steadily increasing, it is certain that should its manufacture be started in New South Wales, where bauxite is apparently more abundant than generally supposed, a new and profitable industry would become established. The ore could be conveyed by rail to places where coal is cheap and plentiful ; also the materials for constructing smelters. Or the coal could be taken to the neighbourhood of the bauxith deposits. Either way there appears to be a good opening for those possessed of the necessary capital, experience, and energy.

The effects of the American coal miners' strike on the earnings of the so-called coal railways are the subject of comment in the New York "Commercial and Financial Chronicle" of June 21, just to hand. The returns of the anthracite companies are monthly and not weekly, and the statements for May, during the greater part of which month the anthracite miners were idle, were not available. But two of the bituminous coal railways affected by the strike, in Virginia and West Virginia, issue weekly statements, which throw a light on the situation. The so-called "soft-coal" strike was a later occurrence than the anthracite trouble, as it began on June 7 ; whereas the anthracite disturbance began on May 12. The returns of the soft coal lines for the second week of June, therefore, the "Chronicle" remarks, "should furnish some indications of the result." The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company reports for that week, this year, only 246,053 dols. gross earnings, as against 314,290dols. for the corresponding last year, a decrease of 68,247dols. and the Norfolk and Western Railway Company reports for the same week this year earnings amounting to 286,762dols. as against 333,103dols. in the corresponding week of 1901 a decrease of 45,341dols. Outside the coal districts, however the comparisons of earnings continue quite generally very good. A few of the lines report slight decreases, but they are mostly properties suffering from last year's crop shortage or other special causes —the Cleveland, Cincinati, Chicago, and St. Louis, for instance, and lines in Texas like the Texas and Pacific. On the other hand, to counterbalance these decreases, the gains of lines in other sections, and particularly in the North-west and the South, continue very large. The result is that on the railways, as a whole, there is still a fair percentage of increase over last year, notwithstanding the losses on the coal lines and the others mentioned.

The peace in South Africa, as well as the diplomatic settlement which is intended to guarantee peace between Chili and Argentina for at least five years, are alike expected, according to the report, brought by the River Plate mail with dates up to June 8, to be beneficial to the financial and commercial interests of the Argentine Republic. The Chilian Government is expected to press forward in the Chilian Congress a bill for the

are expected to increase "enormously" the trade between the two countries, and thus to offer a strong guarantee for the maintenance of amicable relations in the River Plate and Pacific Coast regions of South America. As regards South Africa, the Buenos Ayres "Standard" expresses the conviction that it will become a most valuable market for the products of Argentina, as for a long time it will need large supplies of grain, forage, horses, cattle, and sheep, to make good the ravages of the war. The exportation of live stock to the Cape will, however, be stopped if the rumour of another outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the south of the province of Buenos Ayres should prove to be well founded, and in that case the reopening of the ports of Great Britain would still be "a dream of the future". But this would not prevent the exportation of chilled and frozen meat, and not only are the existing freezing establishments largely augmenting their output, but two new ones are about to be established, in the city of Buenos Ayres and in La Plata, with ample capital for carrying on the business on a gigantic scale.

It appears that, at least up to the latest mail date, the sugar producers of the Argentine province of Tucuman, of whose plans for artificially raising the price of their commodity we lately gave an account, had been unable to agree on a method of reducing the output, and it seemed likely that the struggle for existence would take a natural course and result in the survival of the fittest and the advantage of the consumer by the time the bounty system is to cease, September, 1903. The immigration returns showed no improvement, but the natural increase of population by the increase of births over deaths was being maintained. In the capital in April the births numbered 2,859, and in May 2,812, as against 1,069 and 1,033 deaths respectively. The tone of the markets was improving. Confidence had been appreciably increased by the peace agreements with Chili and in South Africa, and no alarm was felt respecting the gold premium, which was quoted 136·90 per cent. and has this week been quoted by telegram below 130 per cent. Stocks, especially national, had become buoyant. The news from the camps had been very good, and both stock farmers and agriculturists were looking forward very hopefully. In short, the South American winter, at least in Argentina, was proving a very favourable one. The following is the text of the agreement signed on May 28 by the Chilian and Argentine Governments :—Article 1. In order to remove every source of anxiety, the Governments of Chili and the Argentine Republic desist from acquiring the war vessels they have in course of construction and from making fresh acquisitions. Both Governments agree, moreover, to reduce their respective fleets, for which purpose they will continue to negotiate until they arrive at an agreement productive of a discreet equipoise of their respective naval forces. This reduction must be made within twelve months from the date of the present agreement. Article 2. The two Governments bind themselves not to increase their naval armaments, without previous notification of eighteen months, during a period of five years. This clause does not affect the fortification of coasts and ports, and either Government may acquire any floating machinery for that particular defence, such as submarines, &c., Article 3. The sales to which this agreement may give rise shall not be made to any country having questions pending with either of the contracting parties. Article 4. With a view to facilitating the transfer of pending contracts, both Governments bind themselves to extend for two months the term stipulated for the delivery of their respective vessels in construction, for which purpose they will give the necessary instructions on signing the present agreement. Article 5. The ratifications of the present agreement shall be exchanged within sixty days from date, and the exchange shall take place in Santiago.

at present existing in Portuguese by "Boletim Industrial Commercio" to the diminished demand for Portuguese cotton goods in the colony of Angola. It is argued that during a period of high prices for colonial produce, and consequently of prosperity and an increased demand for imports on the part of Angola, the Portuguese cotton manufacture, with its export trade fostered by protective duties in that colony, developed to an extent which now, owing to a fall in the prices of colonial produce which causes a decrease in the purchasing power of the colonies and gives a simultaneous encouragement to contraband trade, has resulted in over production. The "Jornal do Commercio" urges that a new market for Portuguese textile goods should be opened in Mozambique by means of customs duties sufficiently high to exclude the similar products of other nations. The "Popular" in reply, points out that the fall in the prices of colonial goods must affect the purchasing power of Mozambique equally with that of Angola, and that while the latter has few ports and no neighbour by land except the Congo Free State, Mozambique has many ports, and on the land side touches the territory of several formidable commercial rivals of Portugal, thus offering much greater facilities than Angola for contraband trade. If any further encouragement were needed by the contraband trader it would, the "Popular" suggests, be supplied by the proposed protective system for the purpose of raising the prices of textile goods in Mozambique. The one effectual method of competition, it is urged by this Lisbon authority, with the products of British India, Great Britain, and the United States is to offer goods of at least equal quality and cheapness, and not to transfer the protective policy, which has already ruined the market for Portuguese textile in Angola, to a region where its opportunities for mischief would be still more extensive.

DARING THEFT ON BOARD THE B. I. BOAT.

THE B. I. s. s. "Matiana" arrived in Colombo on July 15 from London, via ports on her way to Calcutta via Madras. Fifteen minutes after the arrival of the vessel the clerk, who was in charge of the safe, &c. discovered that 8343 which he locked in the safe, at Aden, were missing and reported the matter to the Captain who promptly informed the Harbour Police. The Inspector of the Harbour Police arrived on board a few minutes after and searched the baggage and cabins of the passengers and the ship's crew, for no less than four hours, but no trace of the money was found. The clerk is stated to be on his first voyage and was suffering from sea sickness during the voyage between Aden and Colombo, and this it is presumed, gave sufficient opportunity for the thief or thieves to work.

THE DEATH OF SIR J. B. RICHEY.

EXPIRED WHILE WATCHING A CRICKET MATCH.

An inquiry took place concerning the death of Sir James Ballet Richey, K.C.I.E., aged sixty-eight, who resided at 21, Roiandgardens, South Kensington, and suddenly expired at Lord's cricket ground on Friday, June 27th, while a match was being played between the M. C. C. and Cambridge University.

The deceased gentleman, who had been a Member of Council, Bombay, and resigned his post in the Indian Civil Service in 1890, was discovered by his physician last year to be suffering from cardiac failure due to angina pectoris, for which he had been medically attended. On Friday, (July 11) it appeared he went to see the cricket match at Lord's, but had no sooner entered the gate than he complained of faintness. Police-sergeant Amos, 24 S, at once removed him to a room and sent for Dr. E. Greenwood, police divisional surgeon, who happened to be on the cricket ground. Sir James expired however, within a few minutes. His death Dr. Greenwood said, was clearly due to syncope consequent upon heart disease. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

ARMED PIRATES AT WORK.

AT midnight on the 25th June, says the "China Mail", eight men, armed to the teeth with swords, revolvers and a rifle, made a piratical raid on a stone junk lying off Cheung-chau. One of the mail crew of the junk, who resisted the attack, had one of the fingers of his right hand shot off. Another escaped by jumping overboard and swimming ashore, where he gave information of the outrage and returned only to find the pirates gone with about dols. 225 worth of clothing, etc, as booty. The other members of the crew, men, women and children, eight in number, were forced below in fear of their lives. The Police were apprised of the occurrence and Sergeant Ashmore (30) and Lance-Sergeant Lee (39), of the Water Police, succeeded in arresting two men, upon whom part of the stolen property was found.

A NEW HOSPITAL AT AGRIPADA.

(Concluded from page 5.)

But the people of Bombay will not forget I hope, the debt they owe to her Indeed, I am here to-day to plead for its partial payment. It is unnecessary for me to recapitulate the history of the foundation of the Hospital, which you have just heard from the lips of Mr. Sheppard. The facts he has stated amply demonstrate its utility and, indeed, its necessity. It is possible—I hope probable—that the year 1902 may be a fairly good year throughout the Presidency; and that we shall not see that enormous influx of starving and sick poor which characterized the years 1899-1900. But the magnetism a great city invariably exercises and the increased facilities of travel render it certain that Bombay will always receive a large number of poor immigrants who are attracted here by the hope of obtaining work or charitable relief. And as we all know the risk of sickness being conveyed into the City by such classes is one we have to take into serious account. Bombay will not always have a Famine Fund to look to for assistance, and must depend on itself to cope with difficulties of this nature. One of the most paramount needs is, of course, an ample supply of hospitals for the relief of the sick poor. Many are in existence and doing noble work. But more are needed, and that is why to-day we have met to support this good work of Mrs. Adams-Wylie, (Applause). She has had great difficulties to face—neither Government nor the Municipality were in a position to accede to her first suggestions. But she steadily persevered; and has obtained a site from the City Improvement Trust, and this building is the result of her work. (Applause). I was glad to hear from the Municipal Commissioner that he has good reason to hope that the Municipality will be able to contribute substantially towards its maintenance. (Applause). But, of course, Mrs. Adams Wylie has had and will have to depend largely on the generosity of private citizens of Bombay, for the maintenance of this Hospital, and it is with pleasure that I note that many prominent citizens have helped, or promised to help, in this movement. For instance, Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas has most generously presented a bungalow for the use of convalescents, and the children of patients, and has promised a subscription of Rs. 500. (Applause). Rao Bahadur Vaidya has most liberally contributed Rs. 4,000; and, did time permit I could name many other generous friends. (Applause). I trust Mrs. Adams-Wylie will permit me to count myself among their number; and that the existing list of subscriptions may be largely extended. I may mention that in the temporary hospitals, that preceded the construction of this building over 7,000 patients have already received treatment. And this hospital affairs will be supervised by a Committee consisting of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas, Mr. Atmaram, Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. Wacha, Mr. Harkisondas Narotomdas, Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Rebsch, and Dr. Turner. Such names must inspire confidence in the future of the hospital which it is now my pleasure and privilege to declare open, and to which I wish a long and beneficent career of usefulness and prosperity. (Applause.)

The Hon'ble Sir Bhalchandra in proposing a vote of thanks to H. E. Lord Northcote said:—Ladies and Gentlemen, On behalf of Mrs. Adams Wylie and the Hospital Committee I rise to propose a hearty vote of thanks to His Excellency Lord Northcote for having taken the trouble to preside on this occasion and to declare the Hospital open. Ever since His Excellency assumed charge of his exalted office, he has evinced a deep sympathetic interest in the welfare of the people generally and the famine-stricken and paupers in particular, and the names of Lord and Lady Northcote have become familiar to every household in Bombay for kindness, sympathy and generosity. The need for this hospital, as has been mentioned by our popular, capable and energetic Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Sheppard, has long been felt in Bombay, and especially so of late on account of the policy adopted by the general charitable hospitals of refusing admission to paupers picked up from the roads and taken to hospitals by the police. I think it will be admitted on all hands that such a policy is entirely at variance with the intentions of the generous founders of such charitable institutions. Whilst the question of affording medical relief to the poor of this city is being discussed between the Government and the Municipal Corporation, it is a matter of the deepest satisfaction to all to find that a lady has stepped forward to solve it. All honor to Mrs. Adams Wylie who with admirable self-sacrifice and generosity has built this hospital for the poor and famine-stricken. His of approval on it, and may be warmly congratulated on inaugurating a new policy and indicating the direction in which efforts are to be made for the successful solution of this highly important problem. His Excellency's illustrious predecessor, Lord Reay by dipping his hands deep into the pockets of generous millionaires was enabled to give three or four charitable medical institutions to this city during his term of office. I am aware that there has been dislocation of industries and depression in trade due to the prevalence of famine and plague, and that many charitably disposed persons have suffered on this account, still I believe the perennial springs of charity for which Bombay has been always famous, are still flowing, and I have no doubt before His Excellency lays down his high office many such charitable institutions will spring up for the relief of the poor, and their opening ceremonies will be performed by our highly esteemed and charitable Governor. Ladies and Gentlemen, you will all agree with me when I say that we miss here this evening the genial presence of Lady Northcote who has always been taking deep interest in the Dufferin Fund movement for giving medical relief to our women. His Excellency's interest and sympathy in such matters have been so great that in the midst of important business of State, he has taken the trouble to come to Bombay specially to perform the opening ceremony of this Hospital. With these observations I propose a hearty vote of thanks to His Excellency.

Mr. D. E. Wacha formally seconded the resolution which was carried by acclamation.

His Excellency Lord Northcote then made a tour of inspection around the wards of the hospital, and subsequently drove away.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

A RESOLUTION in review of the report of the Bombay Veterinary College for the year 1901-1902 was issued yesterday :—

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 2299, dated the 19th June 1902.

"I have the honour to forward the Annual Report of the Veterinary College, Parel, and to add the following remarks.

The report shows that the number of pupils studying the Diploma Course has increased from 33 on March 31st, 1901, to 46 on the same date in 1902. This is satisfactory, and the account given by the Principal of the competition for scholarships and the general character of the elected scholars seems to show that under the present system the material obtained is more promising than formerly.

The examination results in the Diploma Course are moderate, but apparently the abolition of the written examination has resulted in the application of a better and more practical test.

It is satisfactory to note that of the six graduates who passed this year, four are employed and that three of the unemployed graduates of former years have obtained posts. With a return of prosperity in the Presidency Local Board Veterinary, dispensaries will no doubt be established and thus afford an opening for passed students of the Diploma Course.

The account of the Salutri Classes is not unsatisfactory, but it will be seen that only four of the passed salutris were ready to go on active service. I do not think that this is surprising, for pupils in the Salutri Classes are enrolled without any specified condition that they should go on active service to any place to which they may be ordered. A solution of the difficulty might be found if the Military Depar ment could send up men for training as salutris to the College, but at present this is not done. 12 out of 16 salutris who passed the full course have obtained employment, and on the whole the Salutri Classes appear to have justified their existence, but it remains to be seen whether the men sent out are generally useful and competent.

The Assistant Principal of the College, Veterinary Lieutenant Baldrey, was absent on other duty nearly the whole year. It is needless to point out that the work of the College is greatly handicapped by the constant removal of the Assistant Principal, and I am strongly of opinion that steps should be taken to render this impossible in future. It is useless to establish a large institution for veterinary training and then to impair the instruction given in it by the constant removal of one of the most important teachers.

The Principal states that proposals have been made to Government to place the Assistant Professors on the list of gazetted officers. A proposal to this effect was placed before me by the Principal but in view of the contemplated transfer of control of the College from the Educational to the Agricultural Department, I did not forward the papers to Government.

I am of opinion that the College has been successfully managed during the year by the Principal who cordially acknowledges the services of his subordinates. The work of the Principal is always heavy, but especially so when he has no European Assistant Principal to relieve him of responsibility."

RESOLUTION.—The report has been reviewed by the Director of Public Instruction, in whose remarks Government concur generally.

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLAND'S ODONTO. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by Stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO.

LORD MILNER AND SIR GORDON SPRIGG.

THE DIFFERENCE RE THE CONSTITUTION.

The wheel of history has come round at the end of 25 years, writes a correspondent, to a position very similar to that of 1877-8. Sir Bartle Frere had been sent out by Lord Carnarvon in 1877 to endeavour to promote the Federation of South Africa by mutual consent of the different States as provided by the South Africa Act of 1877. He arrived at Capetown on 31st March, but before he had had time to communicate with Sir Theophilus Shepstone, who had been sent out earlier to confer with the Boers for the same purpose, Shepstone reported to Sir Bartle Frere that he had annexed the Transvaal with a couple of dozen policemen on 12th April. Both Frere and Lord Carnarvon had startled at the news, and on 9th May, Kruger and others started for England to protest. The whole story is told in Frere's Life by Martineau. Frere then started for Natal and the east of Cape Colony to deal with a rising of the Kaffirs. He was seven months at King Williamstown, accompanied by two members of the Cabinet of the first Cape Government, the Prime Minister of which was Mr. Molteno. With one of these Ministers, Mr. Merriman, and in fact with the Cape Government as a whole, Frere disagreed upon the measures to be adopted, and in fact was inclined to override the authority of the Cape Government, and decide their policy for them. At last, Mr. Molteno left Capetown and came to King Williamstown to argue the matter out with Frere. They had ten long interviews, but failed to agree. There is little doubt that the Cape Government, with greater local knowledge, were right in the course they proposed. Frere, however, refused to give way, and Mr. Molteno threatened to resign. Frere intimated that he should accept the resignation, where upon Molteno withdrew it. But to enforce his views Frere took the very strong and almost unconstitutional course of dismissing Molteno. Then the difficulty arose as to who should take his place. No one at the Cape cared for the task, whereupon Frere again took a bold course, and called upon a young and almost unknown member of the Cape Assembly, who was residing on his farm near King Williamstown, to form a Ministry, which he at once did. This was no other than our present visiter, the Premier of the Cape Parliament, Sir Gordon Sprigg. The subsequent history of Frere until his recall and censure for the Zulu war, by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who had succeeded Lord Carnarvon, is probably well known to most of your readers. But now we have a similar crisis to that of 1878. Lord Milner wants to suppress the Government by Parliament at the Cape. Sir Gordon Sprigg is in England to protest. What can Lord Milner do? Is Sir Gordon to be preferred to the High Commissioner? Is it right? Is it fair? The development may be watched with anxiety by all those interested in both South African affairs and constitutional government generally.

THE RUPEE CORONATION FUND.

THE Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, St. George's Hospital Nursing Association, acknowledges with many thanks the following further contributions received up to the 21st July to the Coronation Fund opened for the purpose of clearing off the debt on the Private Nurses' Quarters. The list includes a generous donation of Rs. 250 in one sum from the Standard Oil Company of New York and as the subscriptions to this Fund are not limited to one rupee, as some seem to think, it is hoped others will also contribute in large as the Coronation Ceremony is likely to take place next month, it is hoped that those clergymen who had intended to have collections for this object at their Special Services on the 26th of June will kindly remember to have them for the same object on the 9th of August. Ten thousand rupees are still required to extinguish the debt.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged	1,422	4	0
Standard Oil Company of New York	250	0	0
Through Mrs. Merewether, Wadhwan Camp	110	0	0
Through Mrs. Emanuel, Ahmedadad Camp	105	0	0
Bombay Port Trust, Port Department, per Mr. S. F. Melling	89	0	0
Through Mr. Sassoon J. David, Bombay	82	0	0
Government Telegraph Department, per Mr. E. Kenyon	77	0	0
Through Dr. H. G. Vesta, Karachi	59	0	0
Through Nurse Kirk, Bombay	52	10	0
Offertory St. Anderw's Kirk, Poona	50	0	0
Through Miss Maude Wise	49	1	0
Yacht Club, Collecting Box			
Through Major Stanley Smith, Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba	44	0	0
Through Mrs. Quayle, Nagpur	42	0	0
Through Sergeant-Major Gorman and Mr. H. Greaves, Nusseerabad	37	0	0
Through Mrs. Goodwin, B. B. and C. I. Railway Ajmere	36	0	0
Through Mr. C. H. Bailey, Marine Store Office, Bombay	29	0	0
Through Mr. George Clark, Sukkur	27	0	0
Through The Officer Commanding 1st Warwickshire Regiment, Belgaum	26	0	0
Through Mr. M. W. Fleischer, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay	25	0	0
The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, per Mr. Arthur Scott	24	0	0
Through Mrs. McGregor, B. B. and C. I. Mhow	24	0	0
Through Mr. W. Leslie Firth, Bombay	22	0	0
Through Mrs. R. B. Stewart, Nasik	21	0	0
Through the Rev. L. M. Hsalope, Deolali	20	0	0
Through Mr. H. H. Bowsek, Byculla	20	0	0
Through the Officer Commanding "Royal Scots" Poona	20	0	0
Through Mrs. Millett, Belgaum	20	0	0
Through Mrs. Carmichael Godhra	20	5	0
Through Mr. E. Gray, Bombay	16	0	0
Eastern Cable Company's employees, per Mr. Olver	16	0	0
Through Captain F. E. Hardcastle, Bombay	15	0	0
Through Mrs. R. Wheatley, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay	12	0	0
Through Mr. D. M. Forbes, Bombay	11	0	0
Through the Officer Commanding 21st Bombay Infantry, Bombay	10	0	0
Through Mr. R. A. Harris, Byculla	10	0	0
Through the Rev. R. Scott, Bombay	10	0	0
Through Mr. H. Timothy, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Ajmere	10	0	0
Offertory St. James Church, Thana	10	0	0
Through N. Medley, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay	10	0	0
Through Lieut. Hogg, Saugor	9	0	0
Through the Officer Commanding, 4th Bombay Rifles Fort Sandaman	9	0	0
Through the Rev. T. Belz, Ahmednagar	8	0	0
Through the Officer Commanding 2nd Lancers, Hingoli	8	0	0
Through Mr. G. A. Phillips, Broach	7	0	0
Through the Hon. Secy, H. C. Station Mess, Jalna	7	0	0
Through Mr. A. C. Owen, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay	7	0	0
Through Mr. Bocarro, Bombay	6	0	0
Through the Officer Commanding, 23rd Bombay Rifles	5	0	0
Through the Officer Commanding 1st Middlesex Regiment, Trimulgherry	5	0	0
Through Mr. H. Wright, Bombay	5	0	0
Through the Officer Commanding 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, Mhow	4	0	0
Through Mr. C. Gawthorne, Bombay	3	0	0
Through the Officer Commanding 2nd Bombay Light Infantry, Ahmednagar	3	0	0
	3,097	15	8

CHINESE ATROCITIES.

CHILDREN'S HEARTS FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES.

The "Sin Wan Pao's" Pinghsiang correspondent reports:—On the border between Pinghsiang and Liling, in Hunan, where a railway line is being constructed, there are almost daily reports that some young children have been lost or the dead bodies of some young children have been found in some solitary places with their hearts scooped out. Just now two men reported to have been guilty of this shocking atrocity have been arrested by the local officials. The two criminals are named Hung Hsin-chen and Kwan Lu, respectively, and the latter is a monk. When they were brought before the local officers for trial they gave out that they belonged to a party of more than eighty men who came over from Szechuan and Kweichow in order to gouge the hearts of young children for medical purposes. On the arms of the two prisoners in question were branded the Chinese characters (Hung Lu-Tang.) They will be decapitated shortly by order of the Governor of Hunan.

CRICKET.

THE NEW SHIWAJEE C. C. vs. DAIWADNYA C. C.

This match which was played on the Esplanade Ground on Sunday last, resulted in an easy win for the former by 33 runs. The following are the full scores :—

DAIWADANA C. C.

V B Aramane, b W B Kirtikar	0
D S Donwalkar, b W B Kirtikar	18
W B Mirkar, stumped out	9
D M Pitale, run out	0
V S Dhotre, b Varahadkar	1
G B Kshiresagar, c Khera, b W B Kirtikar	0
S S Chachad, c R B Kirtikar, b W B Kirtikar	0
R S Pitale, c Varahadkar, b W B Kirtikar	0
W S Devrukkar, b W B Kirtikar	3
K B Vagal, b Varahadkar	1
S S Pitale, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	36

NEW SHIWAJEE C. C.

V S Rangnekar, run out	1
Khera, b Kshirsagar	14
Bhatkar, retired	23
W B Kirtikar, c S S Pitale, b Kshirsagar	0
V D Pol, b Kshirsagar	5
P J Koharkar, c Mirkar, b D M Pitale	0
R B Kirtikar, c Devrukkar, b Kshirsagar	0
Hadkar, b S S Pitale	4
Varahadkar, b V S Dhotre	8
Dera, not out	3
Mhatre, c and b V S Dhotre	0
Extras	14
Total	72

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA vs. ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

THIS match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Saturday last. The subjoined are the full Scores :—

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

Vazirdar, b Marfatin	3
Daruwath, run out	11
Pastiwalla, played in b Agasker	14
R M Modi, c and b Agasker	6
M V Mehta, b Kirtikar	0
Jayaker, c and b Agasker	10
R B Irani, st b Agasker	0
Sahiar, b Agasker	21
B M Rane, not out	27
K R Mehta, c and b Agasker	2
Printer, c and b Agasker	23
Extra	1
Total	123

HINDU GYMKHANA.

W L Masurker, c Mehta, b Irani	8
M B Bhatavdeker, not out	44
G S Trolokeker, b Irani	18
R V Agasker, c Irani	1
G R Kirtiker, not out	11
S D Motiwalla, C L Marfatin, T E Khoie, B S Bhandarker, S B Golaiker, S V Khandeker	to bat.
Extras	7
Total	89

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA vs. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

This match was played on the Islam Gymkhana ground on Saturday last. Subjoined are the full scores :—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Abba, b Tasadak	2
C M Alli, b C V Mehta	16
M Arbi, b Tasepade	15
R M Somji, c Khote, C V Mehta	0
Abban, b Talpade	0
A R Mirza, b C V Mehta	0
Peer Mohamed, b Shinker	13
S C Tayabji, b Talpade	3
H C Tayabji, b Shinker	1
M Sidnick, b Shinker	1
D A Merchant, not out	2
Extras	11
Total	66

HINDU GYMKHANA.

N B Daderker, b Abba	9
B V Shinker, b Abban	23
P K Telang, b C M Alli	11
C V Mehta, b Abba	14
W B Talpade, b Abba	2
G K Khote, b Abba	0
A H Dhotre, run out	18
Bhatacdeker, b Abba	8
S G Pathare, b Abban	5
P G Dharyelker, b Abban	5
Master, b Abban	0
Extras	7

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA vs. JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

This match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday last. Owing to rain the John Bright C. C., did not have their turn of batting. Subjoined are the full scores :—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

G Purshottam, run out	16
R V Agasker, c and b Lam	0
W L Masuker, c Daruwalla, b Lam	0
N B Daderker, run out	13
P K Telang, b W Lam	13
S R Banda, not out	58
W B Talpade, c Lam	3
K A Date, b W Lam	7
G R Kirtiker c and b Reporter	31
G E Khote, c Wadia, b Daruwalla	15
M R Deo, did not bat	
Extras	4
Total	160

BOMBAY JEWISH C.C. vs. FURGUSSON UNION SPORTING C. C.

A match was played between these teams on Sunday last, and resulted in a win for the former by 35 runs. Messrs. R. B. Abraham and H. Hyaams scored 19 and 16 runs, respectively, for the Jews. The bowling honours were carried off by Mr. Isaac Judah, who took six wickets for 15 runs. Mr. V. Paes played a good innings for the Furgusson his score being 21.

DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN JUDGE AND JURY.

MR. R. S. TIPNIS, Sessions Judge of Thana, made a reference to the High Court of his proceedings in the case against Kalla Pilia and four others, who were charged with dacoity, in which he disagreed with the unanimous verdict of not guilty returned by the jury, he being of opinion that all the accused persons were guilty of the offence. The reference was considered at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty

Mr. Tipnis, in his reference, said the principal evidence against the accused persons consisted of their statements made before the committing magistrate in the course of the enquiry. In those statements, all the accused admitted the commission of the dacoity and narrated the principal facts in connection with it. The offence took place on the 23rd February last. As the complainant stated that the offenders carried a gun, a spear, two swords, and bows, several houses were searched on the 1st March. On the accused being questioned by the police, they pointed out the place in which a match-lock, a spear-head, and a wooden sword were found concealed in a manner which clearly indicated some haste in the act of concealment. A hatchet and two bows were discovered in the house of No. 3, and the handle of the spear was discovered lying in a field not far off from the place where the other weapons were concealed. The accused were absent that night from the village and were seen to return home at 2 a.m. One of the accused produced five rupees from under a stone in a field and another pointed out another place in which four rupees were concealed. Nobody else could have kept the rupees in those places. After the discovery of all these things, there remained nothing for the accused but to confess. One of the accused person Dama, was tendered a pardon and examined as a witness. In his deposition Dama disclosed the facts of the dacoity, and implicated himself and the five accused persons in it. The accused admitted in their statements before a magistrate that they had taken with them the weapons discovered at their instance by the police. They further admitted the sharing of the proceeds of the dacoity. In Mr. Tipnis's opinion, there was no reason to reject the statements as untrustworthy. They were supported by the fact of the discovery of the weapons and some of the stolen rupees. The robbers had covered their faces On the whole Mr. Tipnis was of opinion that all the accused persons were guilty of dacoity.

Their Lordships, looking at all the circumstances of the case and the unanimous verdict of the jury, were not inclined to interfere with it, and directed that all the accused be acquitted and discharged.

IN addition to the Staff already mentioned, Mr. J. B. Wood, Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, will accompany the Viceroy on his tour in Southern India. The statement which has appeared that the Viceroy will open the electric power transmission project at Sivasamudram is incorrect. The works were opened some time ago, and the Viceroy will merely inspect them in operation.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE,

'On health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual general meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India was held yesterday at Dhun Castle, Byculla. Delegates, be longing to the Society from all parts of India, were present. Mr. T. Hyter presided.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. J. A. Balfour, in presenting the fifth annual report, said that though the progress made by the Society during the year ending 31st March last, might not be as good as they would all wish to see, yet on the whole there had been some change for the better. There were in all 64 branches of the Society as against 55 in the previous year. There was also an increase of 135 members. Some of the branches of the Society were kept in an excellent condition and that satisfactory state of things was due principally to the branch secretaries, who were deserving of great praise for the zeal displayed by them in attending to their duties. Some of the branches, on the other hand, were in anything but a satisfactory condition, taking little or no interest in the progress of the work. There were various causes for this state of things, and the blame could not be placed on the branch secretaries. It afforded the General Secretary great pleasure to learn that their funds were steadily on the increase. At the close of the last official year they had to their credit Rs. 21,788. From the balance-sheet, presented before the meeting, it appeared that the amount had increased to Rs. 29,170. Of this sum Rs. 23,000 had been invested in fixed deposits at 4 per cent. per annum in the National Bank of India.

The recent decision of the House of Lords in the case of the Taff Vale Railway vs. the A. S. R. S. of England, had placed the Funds of Trade Unions in a very perilous position and completely at the mercy of the employers. The Unions of Great Britain were moving to have a more equitable law brought into force and until that was done they would have to be very careful. The matter was, however, receiving further consideration, and steps would be taken to adopt the best means of protecting the funds.

The total income of the Society for the year was Rs. 29,857 and the expenditure Rs. 25,087.

During the year 25 death claims, amounting to Rs. 1,750, ten non-employment claims, amounting to Rs. 172, and one legal assistance claim, amounting to Rs. 100, had been paid. From the starting of the Society up to the end of the official year Rs. 13,616 had been paid in claims. The membership in the Family Benefit Fund was 84 in A., 8 in B., 2 in C., and 2 in D Classes, and two calls were made during the year. The Voluntary Legal Defence and Protection Fund was rapidly increasing in membership, there being at present 294 fully and partly paid members on the rolls of the fund. They had two cases in which calls had been made and in both cases the Society had been successful in clearing the charges against its members. There were 46 members in the Voluntary Sick Benefit Fund. The Society's paper, the "Railway Times," had at present 1,192 subscribers as against 1,125 during the last year.

Two important memorials were prepared during the year, i, e., one addressed to the House of Commons in the matter chiefly about the use of soldier-railway men during a possible withdrawal of labour. But the time had not yet come to forward this memorial as it was worse than useless to expect the present Government to do anything in the matter. They must, therefore, wait for a favourable opportunity. The second memorial was addressed to H. E. the Viceroy praying His Excellency to give to the thousands of railway employes in India the right of nominating a member of the Supreme Legislative Council. This was a most important matter, and, as H. E. Lord Curzon's terms of office was coming to a close, the General Secretary urged upon the members to hasten the signatures to the memorial so that it might be sent as early as possible.

The report was adopted.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 18.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE services of Mr J Lang of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal with effect from the 6th June 1902.

Lieut W H Tucker, IMS, Lieut Manmatha Nath, Chaudhuri MB IMS and Lieut F F Elwes MB IMS.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay:—Capt H Bennett MB IMS Ba Capt C H S Lincoln IMS, and Capt F H G Hutchinson MB IMS.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal:—Capt S Anderson MB IMs Capt J W F Rait BS IMS Capt H E Mealen MD IMS and Capt H Innes, MB IMS.

The services of Capt T Hunter MB IMS are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment on plague duty :—Lieut W F Harvey MB IMS, Lieut G Browne IMS, Leiut I L MacInnes MB IMS and Lieut M Corry MB IMS.

The services of Lieut F V O Bell MB IMS are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Burma.

With reference to the Home Department Notification No. 768, dated the 13th June 1902, Col J McConaghe MD IMS Bengal is confirmed in the appointment of Inspector General of Civil Hospitals Punjab with effect from the 16th June 1902.

The services of Capt E L Ward I M S are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment in the Jail Dept.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police :—Capt W M St G Kitke R A, Capt D G Carr R A, Capt J A C Annesley 1st Battn Royal Furs, Capt F A Wyllie 2nd Battn Welsh Regt and Lieut L E I Burne 32nd Burma Infy.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave for three months combined with special leave for three months to Mr J C T Fairweather District Supt of Police of the 5th class the following temporary appointments are made in the Berar Police with effect from the 10th April 1902 and until further orders: Mr M F Wren an Asst Supt of the 2nd class offig in the 1st class to officiate as a Distt Supt of the 5th class Mr F E B Mainwaring an Inspr of Police of the 1st class officiating as an Asst Supt of Police of the 2nd class to officiate as an Asst Supt of Police of the 1st class,

The services of the Rev W H Drawbridge Chaplain of Pachmarhi Central Provinces are placed at the disposal of the Gov of Bengal with effect from the 15th July 1902 or the subsequent date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties at Pachmarhi.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr H C D Ewing Extra Asst Supnt 2nd grade Survey of India to be Extra Assnt Supt 1st grade with effect from the 28th June 1902.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr W E U Grove, of the Burma Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept, with effect from date of the termination of his employment under the Siamese Govt.

The services of Mr S M Fraser, CIE, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Establishment, are replaced at

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

ROENTGEN rays, when applied to the skin too long, have sometimes the disadvantage of "burning" it, and causing ulcers difficult to heal. A bad case of the sort which defied ordinary treatment was, however, cured by red light. It is described in the "Revue Internationale d'Electrotherapie" by MM. Bar and Boulle. Eighteen days after the "X" rays had been applied to the trunk of a woman for twenty minutes with the Crookes tube six inches from the skin, a red blush appeared on the skin, and, after ulcerating a little, healed; but soon afterwards (two months from the date of exposure to the rays) it ulcerated again, very badly, and would not heal.

The trunk of the patient was then enclosed in a box having windows of red glass, through which the sunlight entered, and fell on the ulcerated surface most of the days. Healing soon began, and was completed in less than two months. The authors maintain that Rontgen rays produce a special vulnerability of the tissues, which may end in ulcerations very slow to heal. Moreover, according to M. Oudin, in the "Annales d'Electrobiologie," there is a chronic form of Rontgen ray "burn" which affects the hands of makers of ray tubes. The skin becomes thick, red, and cracked, the heirs fall out, the nails are scaly or fall off, and unless precautions are taken the flesh ulcerates. "Soft" tubes of low resistance are more burning than "hard" tubes.

Professor Hospitallier, a French electrician, has invented a simple "teletachymeter" for measuring the speed of his automobile. The rotation of an axle of the car commutates or changes an electrical current, which passes through a voltmeter giving the speed. The current can be drawn from the accumulator working the car or the electrical ignition.

The transparency of sea water has been measured by Herr Luksch, of the Austrian frigate Pola in the Levant, Ægean, and Red Sea by submerging a white disc until it became invisible. Transparency and colour of the sea vary with temperature, wind, salinity or saltness, altitude of the sun, &c. Transparency is favoured by blueness, great salinity, depth of water, and low temperature. It is least in summer, and for low altitudes of the sun it is in general 33 metres in the Eastern Mediterranean, 31 metres in the Ægean, and 21 metres in the Red Sea. The maximum depth at which the white disc could be seen was 48 metres, or some 26 fathoms.

These experiments open up a question as to the best colour for submarine boats to hide them from an observant enemy, say in a balloon. Apparently a colour assimilating them to the sea water is desirable, and it might be worth while to make experiments for this purpose.

"La Nature" has an illustrated article by M. Colardeau on a new apparatus for stereoscopic photography at short distance. One of the photographs shown is a grasshopper on a spring of heather taken at a distance of 15 centimetres.

Professor Roule of the University of Toulouse, has discovered a new freshwater fish of the Atherina genus in the Canal du Midi, which connects the basin of the Garonne with the Mediterranean. Some of them are nearly five inches long, and good to eat. Apparently they are a variety peculiar to the canal and modified by it.

A new pepper from Kissi, Upper Guinea, on the frontier of Liberia, has been brought before the Academie des Sciences, Paris. The corns are small, contain manganese, and are good for spice or condiment. It is called after M. Famechon the discoverer, and is expected to become a colonial product.

"Butter of Karite" is extracted from the "Karite" tree of the French West African regions from the Soudan to the Niger. It is whiter than butter, yet has the same alimentary qualities, and only melts at 36 or 37 degrees centigrade. It can also be made into soap.

Statistics of rainbows in Russia show that inland stations with summer rains have thrice as many rainbows as coast stations. Rainbows are fewer in dry summers, and probably also at higher altitudes. In the Caspian district they are a maximum in June, and on the Black Sea and east coast of Siberia in September. They are more frequent in afternoon than forenoon, except, perhaps, on sea coasts. Evening rainbows are commonest in the beginning of July and noon rainbows in September. The study of rainbows has been so much neglected that there is no uniform mode of recording them by meteorologists of different nations.

Castelli's "coherer," as described in "L'Elettricista," consists of two carbon points a little apart with a drop of mercury between. It decoheres itself after the electric waves pass, and does not require to be tapped like the ordinary metal grain coherer. It is believed that Marconi used a form of Castelli coherer in his transatlantic feat.

The knighthood of Sir Oliver J. Lodge, F. R. S., principal of University College, Birmingham, is probably, in part at least, a recognition by the King and his councillors of the experiments he made in wireless telegraphy before Marconi. He had actually sent signals a short distance, not only in private, but in a public lecture, June 1, 1894, by means of a sparking coil, coherer, and receiving instrument, that is to say, the essentials of the wire less telegraph. Being a man of science for its own sake, he neglected the practical side of the matter and did not take out any patent before Marconi in 1896, but it is known that Dr. Alexander Muirhead, hearing his now famous lecture at the Royal Institution in 1894, saw the practical aspect of the experiments, and indeed was so struck by their importance that on returning to his laboratory that evening he made an experiment with a Kelvin siphon recorder as the receiving instrument. These two pioneers conjointly have now developed a practical system of wireless telegraphy.

M. Velain, a French seismologist, considers the electric discharges in the eruption of Mont Pelee, Martinique, as developed by friction of the clouds of vapour and ashes thrown from the crater, which was like a great Armstrong electric machine. He also points out that disturbances of ships' compasses at sea during the eruptions might be due, not only to electrical discharges, but to the ashes, which are found to contain 70 per cent. of magnetic matter (oxydulated iron). Old volcanic rocks on the coasts of Martinique are magnetic, and black sands coming from them consist of magnetite or magnetic iron ore, commonly called "loadstone."

France has fourteen submarines in service, and thirty-six in preparation. In two years she will possess fifty, of native origin. Most other nations are behind her in this respect. We have adopted the "Holland" boat of the United States; Germany, Austria, and Norway proposes to adopt it; and Sweden is considering the designs of Herr Enroth. Italy is to resume experiments with her three submarines, Spain, Portugal, Brazil, and Russia are still further back.

Mr. Oscar M'Clellan, printer and inventor, a friend of Edgar Allan Poe, the poet, died recently at Philadelphia, aged 82 years. He succeeded with more than one invention, the last being a machine for helping to make shoes.

The present promise of a spell of brilliant sunshine, coming after the recent dull, wet weather, renders it all the more necessary for potato-growers to see to the spraying of their crops, with a view to the prevention of the disease. As a rule, the fungus by which the disease is caused never shows much activity until the last fortnight in June, and when that month is dry its spread is greatly checked. Disease is not noticeable in a crop until it has been established for ten or twelve days, as that time is required for the fungus to manifest itself on the leaf in the well-known form of dark brown spots. Even then only a few spots may be observable, and these frequently go unnoticed. Under favourable circumstances about another ten days or a fortnight elapses before the disease spreads from these, and in less favourable conditions this period is prolonged. When this second development is noticeable the spread may become very rapid, as too many have cause to know. When the disease has obtained a hold the chances of saving a crop are much lessened, as many thousands of spores, each capable of setting up disease on other plants, are given off from a patch on one leaf. The obvious course is to prevent disease from becoming established in the first instance. New vigorous varieties have far more power in resisting disease than have those which have been grown for a considerable number of years, and certain types like the white blossomed second early kinds are far more liable to contract disease than are stouter-leaved and stronger-constitutioned later varieties. The lateness of its type does not, however, keep any particular variety immune, so that there must be inherent powers of resistance beyond this. Spraying with Bouille Bordelaise and other solutions of sulphate of copper and lime are undoubtedly most valuable in preventing disease, and with so much moisture in the land it cannot be other than wise to dress the crop in good time, so as to protect it from the attack of the fungus.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 22.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

235,98—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jamsetjee N Tata vs Shantaram N Daboolker—Chitnis and M—Part heard

220,01—Little and Co—Hirjee Lladhur vs Dayabhai Tapidas—Chitnis and M

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

370,70—Wadia and G—Karmally Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and others—Thakurdas and G

962,68—Craigie L and O—The Advocate General and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and others—Thakurdas and Co

963,68—Craigie L and O—The Advocate General and others vs Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy and others—Thakurdas D and Co

Long Causes

882,00—Crawford B and Co—The Advocate General of Bombay vs William L Harvey and another—Payne G S and M and Crawford B and Co

94-01—D D Rowan—Glanba Sunkrajee Barne vs Ramjee Esujee—Smetham B and N.

277,97—Payne G S and M—Peeroo Mahomed vs Karimbhoy Nensey and others—Matubhai J and M

266,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canji and others vs Veerjee Canjee

267,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canjee and others vs Girdhurdas Cooverjee

268,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canjee and others vs Morarjee Cooverjee

162,01—In person a pauper—Sobar Shiva Runchord vs Bora Abdulhoosen Nuzerally—In person

724,98—Dikshit and D—Bai Sarswatibai vs Dossabhoy Cooverjee Doctor and another—Pestonjee R and K

469,01—Chitnis and M—Dayabhai Tapidas vs Canjee Hirjee and another—Little and Co

97,00—Payne G S and M—Sirdar Oomer Jamal and others vs Meya Mahomed Janmahomed and another

113,01—Dikshit and D—Jugjiwan Raisy vs Arsey Devat and another—Mulla and M

109,00—Payne G S and M—Sirdar Oomar Jamal and others vs Hajee Janmahomed and others

371,01—Mirza and M for pauper—Bhugwandeen Ramdeen vs Bhicia Mahodoo Cudum

513,01—Malvi H and M—Bhimraj Luchminarayen and others vs Damjee Hirjee—Matubhai J and M

351,01—Nanu and H—Bai Navazbai vs Durabjee Eduljee Mody—Ardeshir H D and Co

70,01—Bhaishanker and K—Madan Gopal and others vs The Hindu Biscuit Company—Thakurdas and Co

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

To speak to to minutes of order.

72,01—K B Mehta—Bai Navivahoo widow vs Purshotam Kanjee and others—Daphtary and F and Capt and V and Little and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

804,01—Unwala and P—Runchordas Tribhowandas Mody vs Soonderdas Cursondas Vulubdas—Edgelow G and W—Part heard.

548,01—In person—Sobhagchund Tullockchund vs Govurdhundas Motiram and another.

375'01—Daphtary and F—Jugjeewan Muljee and others vs Moghibai and others—Mansukhlal D and J.

459,01—Bhaishunker and K—Bai Bencoover widow vs Dossa Hunsraj and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

808,00—Sorabjee and J—M F de Souza vs J M Gomes—Smetham B and N.

487,01—Tyabjee D and Co—Karsondas Gowandjee vs Ladkavahu widow—M H and M.

527,01—Dikshit and D—Vithal Dayal vs Nanabhai Sadanandjee—Khusderao and S.

251,958l,00—Crawford B and Co—Narrondas Purshotamdas vs Tilukchund Maneckchund and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

73,02—Muljee C and V—Gangjee Lukhmidas vs The English Press and Manufacturing Co—Wadia and G.

77,02—Thakurdas and Co—Jenabai widow vs Karimbhai Gangjee and another—In person.

1,02—Smetham B and N—Jamsetjee Ruttonjee Mistri vs Ebrahimbhai Hassambhai and others—Mathubhai C and M

656,00—Wadia and G—Raghunathdas Gopaldas and others vs Manekjee Eduljee Contractor and others—Muljee and R

61,02—Bhaishanker and K—Bai Moti vs Manilal Chhaganlal—Hiralal D

124,02—Payne G S and M—J E Sassoon and others vs Aga Mirza Hidayatula Sheerazee and others—Edgelow G and W

101,02—In person—Rama Govind Bhatkar vs Purshotum Babajee Patharia—In person

258-00—Ardeshir H D and Co—Madhowji Shivji and others vs Hurriram Anandjee and others—Daphtary and F, Bhaishanker K and G.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes.

522-00—Captain and V—Mahomed Cassum Cutey vs Zaherooddin alias Baloo Meya Pathan—Ardeshir H D and Co—Part heard

35,02—Mirza and M—Lizzie Munganim vs James Munganim—Sorabjee and J—For postponment.

840-01—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Saboo Sidick vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail Noorani—Unwalla and P—Part heard

Commercial Causes.

147,02—Smetham B and N—Hurilal Jugonnath vs Merwanjee Nusserwanjee—Wadia and G.

RAJAHS IN THE GALLERY.

PARTICULARLY INTERESTED IN THE LADIES' GRILLE.

THE advent of an Oriental attired in a magnificent robe of white embroidered with coloured silk and a huge turban of green and gold, excited no small interest in the House of Commons on July 3.

The visitor turned out to be the Maharajah of Kolhapur, Piloted by Mr. Pease, he took a seat with his suite in the Distinguished Strangers Gallery, and manifested considerable interest in the discussion on the Foreign Office vote.

The leading personages in the House were pointed out to him, and he seemed to be amused to find that, under the regulations of the Chamber, ladies who come to listen to debates are kept securely caged behind iron bars.

The distinguished visitor was ultimately talked out by Mr. "Tommy" Bowles.

Others who visited the House of Commons yesterday were the Crown Prince of Denmark, Prince Andrew of Greece, several Indian Princes and a number of Canadian and New Zealand Mounted Rifles.

Afterwards the Colonial visitors listened to the debates in both the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

The Maharajah of Kolhapur, the Maharajah of Gwalior, and the other Indian potentates also occupied seats for some time in the Peeresses' Gallery in the Lords', where the figure of the Lord Chancellor on the woolsack seemed to have great interest for them.

THE RATE OF WAGES.

THIS subject has afforded matter for dispute from the day when first one man hired another, and will probably continue to do so until we have developed into creatures as unlike what we are now as our present state is unlike that of the jellyfish. And yet, stripped of sentiment (with which it has really nothing to do), the case is simple enough. The labourer sells his labour for the most money he can get for it, and the capitalist sells his money for the most labour he can get for it, the natural rate of wages being found midway between these two antagonistic forces. But many will not have it so, importing into the argument all sorts of irrelevant considerations.

It is the custom of a certain London merchant to refuse an increase of salary to an employee who presumes to ask for it, regarding any such request as impertinent, while those who don't ask he says don't need it. That merchant is difficult to deal with; yet there is a way to deal with him and his like. The employee who is full of energy, with a thorough mastery of the affairs entrusted to him will never want for employment and fair pay. Where one employer will let him go, ten others will be eager to grip hold of him, for there are none too many of his kind. Why are such men scarce? The answer is ready: Energy can co-exist only with health. Take the case of Mr. August Jansan, of Karabury Station, near Hay, N.S.W., an unquestionably industrious man who used to be laid aside from time to time. Writing on January 20th 1902, Mr. Jansan says: "Towards the close of 1899 we had extremely hot weather in this part of Riverina, day after day the thermometer registering 100° to 120° Fahr. in the shade. My occupation (that of station carpenter) compelled me to spend the greater portion of my time exposed to the scorching heat of the sun, a fact to which I attribute my subsequent sufferings. The first symptom was a sensation of sickness at the stomach on rising in the morning, and a distaste almost amounting to a loathing, for food of whatever kind. Then I became alarmed by acute pains in the region of the heart. The bowels, too, were very irregular in their action, extreme costiveness alternating with violent purging. I could not eat, and for want of proper nourishment became so weak that I could barely stand. Frequently I had to lay up entirely, neglecting my work for days at a time.

Each week marked a change for the worse in my condition, and to my other symptoms were soon added sick headaches and terrible pains about the chest, all of which made me nervous, low-spirited, and irritable. After ineffectually taking as much patent medicine as would fill a sheep tank, I placed myself in the care of a doctor, who informed me that I was suffering from acute indigestion, and that my nervous system was shattered. He attended me for twelve months, at the end of which time I was worse than when I first consulted him. Although only a little over 50 years of age, I felt like a worn-out old man, and had not the strength of a ten year old lad. I began to think I was beyond the aid of medicine, when a friend of mine, who had used Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup with much benefit, persuaded me to try it. I agreed, and found relief from almost the first dose. By the time I had taken two bottles I knew that I was fairly on the road to health. My strength returned much quicker than it had departed. Before the sixth bottle was emptied I was restored to a thoroughly healthy and robust condition. I could eat, sleep, and work without distress or even discomfort. It is now six months since my cure was completed, when I gave up taking the Syrup regularly; but, as a precaution, I still take a couple of doses every week. Many other persons in this district have taken it on my recommendation, and in no case has it failed".

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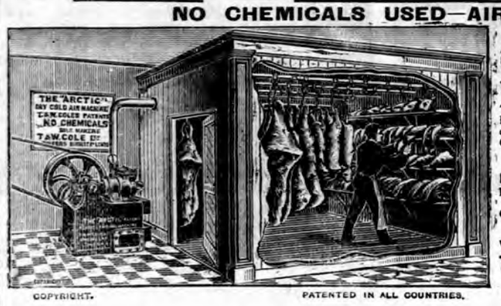

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES.

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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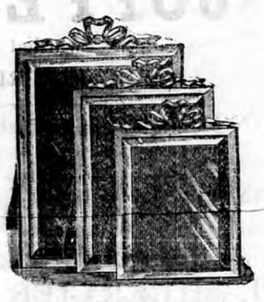
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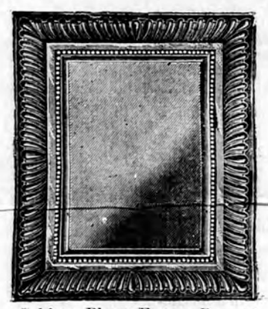
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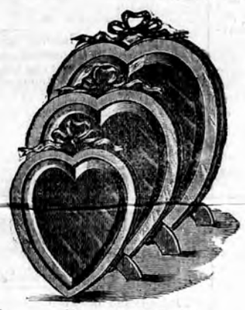
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